REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Twenty-sixth Regular Meeting,

BEING THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

General Christian Missionary Convention,

HELD IN CINCINNATI, OHIO,

October 20-24, 1874.

CINCINNATI:
BOSWORTH, CHASE & HALL, PUBLISHERS.
1874.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

PRESIDENT.

ISAAC ERRETT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

R. MILLIGAN. R. GRAHAM. J. CHALLEN.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

THOMAS MUNNELL.

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

F. M. GREEN. J. C. MILLER. I. B. GRUBBS.

TREASURER.

W. H. LAPE.

AUDITOR.

B. W. WASSON.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

A. I. HOBBS.	M. H. SLOSSON.	W. S. DICKINSON.
B. W. WASSON.	H. S. BOSWORTH.	JAMES CHALLEN.
R. R. SLOAN.	W. H. LAPE.	O. A. BURGESS.

Presidents of State Boards and State Secretaries are constitutional members of the General Board.

PRESIDENTS OF STATE BOARDS.

J. K. ROGERS, Columbia, Mo.	J. P. ROBINSON, Cleveland, O.
J. K. CORNELL, Fairfield, Ia.	R. GRAHAM, Lexington, Ky.
J. B. McCLEERY, Leavenworth, Kan.	H. MUSGROVE, Jackson, Miss.
H. C. KERBY, Golden, Col.	J. S. LAMAR, Augusta, Ga.
J. C. POST, ——, Neb.	A. N. GILBERT, Baltimore Md.
H. E. GARRETT, Mankato, Minn.	R. Y. HENLY, Bruington, Va.
J. H. McCULLOUGH, Bloomington, Ill.	W. K. PENDLETON, Bethany, W. Va.
J. L. PARSON, New Albany, Ind.	JOSEPH KING, Allegheny, Pa.
L. R. GAULT, Ionia, Mich.	G. A. MERWIN, New York City.

STATE SECRETARIES.

R. C. BARROW, Tecumseh, Neb.	R. MOFFETT, Bedford, O.
J. B. McCLEERY, Leavenworth, Kan.	H. PANGBURN, Mayslick, Ky.
J. A. BROOKS, Mexico, Mo.	B. F. MANIRE, Wenona, Miss.
J. B. VAWTER, West Liberty, Ia.	T. M. HARRIS, Atlanta, Ga.
D. C. STOVER, Denver, Col.	L. A. CUTLER, Louisa C. H., Va.
J. C. McREYNOLDS, Kedron, Minn.	A. E. MYERS, West Liberty, West Va.
W. T. MAUPIN, Cuba, Ill.	M. L. STREATOR, New Castle, Pa.
W. R. COUCH, Greenwood, Ind.	W. A. BELDING, Troy, N. Y.

E. A. LODGE, Detroit, Mich.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. I. HOBBS, President.	M. H. SLOSSON.	W. S. DICKINSON.
B. W. WASSON.	W. H. LAPE.	D. W. CHASE, Rec. Sec.

GENERAL CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGULAR MEETING. 1874.

1874

FIRST DAY, 2 P. M.

THE GENERAL CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY CONVENTION assembled at the above hour in the Christian Chapel, at the corner of Richmond and Cutter Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, R. M. Bishop, President in the chair. In the introductory services the President read the last chapter of Matthew; the Convention united in singing the words of the 674th hymn in the Christian Hymn Book, beginning, "Before Jehovah's awful throne;" after which the Convention was led in prayer by B. K. Smith, of Indiana.

The organization of the Convention was then completed, on motion of R. R. Sloan, of Ohio, by the appointment of the usual committees. The following is the Committee on Credentials: Dr. E. A. Lodge, Detroit, Michigan; A. S. Hale, New York; J. W. Allen, Illinois.

The Committee on Order of Business was composed as follows: A. I. Hobbs, Ohio, Chairman; R. R. Sloan, Ohio; J. K. Rogers, Missouri; L. L. Carpenter, Indiana; B. B Tyler, Kentucky.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following persons as members of the Convention:

DELEGATES.

Indiana.—U. C. Brewer, J. H. Hamilton, L. H. Jameson, S. M. Jefferson, A. A. Knight, Oscar F. Lane, A. J. Laughlin, John C. Miller, J. W. Newland, B. K. Smith, D. L. Thomas, D. R. Van Buskirk.

Illinois.—W. G. Anderson, J. W. Allen, Ira J. Chase, H. S. Earl, D. R. Lucas, J. H. McCullough, J. H. Smart, Prof. J. W. Thompson, A. M. Weston.

Iowa.—Dr. S. E. Pearre.

Kentucky.—J. H. Beasley, W. H. Cassell, W. B. Emmel, R. McMichael, J. W. McGarvey, Samuel McCoy, R. B. Neal, H. Pangburn, L. D. Ridgeway, Geo. Sweeney, W. T. Taylor, B. B. Tyler, J. D. Trapp, J. B. Wallace, P. B. Wiles, C. P. Williamson.

Michigan.—E. A. Lodge.

Missouri.—J. K. Rogers, L. B. Wilkes.

New York.—W. A. Belding, A. S. Hale.

Ohio.—William Baxter, L. Cooley, Geo. Darsie, T. D. Garvin, A. I. Hobbs, B. A. Hinsdale, J. C. Irvin, L. Southmayd, Alanson Wilcox.

Pennsylvania.—W. L. Hayden, Joseph King, William Lane, M. L. Streator.

Tennessee.—David Walk.

West Virginia.—Geo. P. Slade.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Indianapolis.—Naomi Boaz.

Kentucky.—John A. Dickinson, E. W. Lape, W. B. Mooklar, Thomas Munnell, J. D. Pickett.

Missouri.—Elijah Goodwin. J. Z. Taylor.

Ohio.—Isaac Strickle, James Challen, F. M. Green, G. F. Hillman, W. D. Moore, Mrs. Mollie B. Moore, R. Moffett, R. R. Sloan, S. H. Bingman, Ella Dickinson, Elizabeth Hughes, Mrs. E. C. Hillman.

Pennsylvania.—Wm. Rowzee.

West Virginia.—A. E. Myers.

VISITING MEMBERS.

Adelaide, Australia.—Mrs. H. S. Earl.

Bellair, O.—Jacob Heashington, S. A. Shupe.

Bethany, W. Va.—Mr. F. D. Power, Mrs. F. D. Power.

Cincinnati, O.—Miss Carrie Bishop, Miss Mary Ewing, M. L. Walter.

Cleveland, O.—Laura Cooley.

Connersville, Ind.—Mr. W. G. Irvin, Mrs. W. G. Irvin.

Cumminsville, O.—Niel McLeod.

Greencastle, Ind.—E. D. Anderson.

Greensburg, Ind.—James Orr.

Hamersville, O.—O. H. Derry.

Hiram, O.—Mrs. Mary E. Hinsdale.

Indiana.—Emma Van Buskirk, J. O. Cutts, W. R. Couch, W. S. Tingley.

Iowa City, Ia.—Mrs. C. N. Pearre.

Illinois.—Tyra Montgomery.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Mrs. Mary J. Dewees, Mr. Clare R. Hatch.

Kentucky.—L. D. Ridgeway, T. B. Scovil.

Kenton, O.—W. Dowling.

Kansas.—Mrs. Knowles.

Mayfield, Ky.—Mr. F. M. Kibbey, Mrs. F. M. Kibbey.

Missouri.—Mary E. Campbell, A. E. Meguire, L. G. Meguire.

N. Holland, O.—Mrs. Nannie Irvine.

Ohio.—J. Archer, Mary E. Crew, C. W. Crew, Mrs. Helen Dumont, Mrs. A. J. Hatfield, G. M. Kemp, J. H. Matthews, Archibald McLean, Mr. J. L. Powell, Mrs. J. L Powell, Mrs. Emma Woods.

Virginia.—Richard H. Duke, D. A. Snow.

W. Liberty, W. Va.—Charity Myers.

West Virginia.—Mrs. A. E. Myers, Mrs. A. M. Slade.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Indiana.—O. A. Burgess, L. L. Carpenter.

Kentucky.—Mrs. Margaret Arnold, Robt. Graham, L. D., W. H. Lape, Martha A. Lape.

New York.—W. T. Horner.

Ohio.—R. M. Bishop, Mrs. R. M. Bishop, W. S. Dickinson, W. T. Moore, John Palmer, Alanson Wilcox.

Pennsylvania.—O. A. Bartholomew.

West Virginia.—W. K. Pendleton.

The Committee on Order of Business made a partial report, which was adopted:

1. President's Address, by R. M. Bishop.
2. Report of the Board of Managers, by Thomas Munnell, Corresponding Secretary.
3. Miscellaneous business.
4. An essay, by Joseph King, of Pennsylvania, on Foreign Missions.
5. At 7:30 P. M. a historical address, by W. K. Pendleton, President of Bethany College, West Virginia.

The President then read his annual address, which was listened to attentively by the large congregation.

PRESIDENT BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

Brethren of the General Christian Missionary Convention:

This occasion is of more than ordinary interest to us all. It is the Quarter Centennial of our existence, and in fact is an historic period with us, as a religious people. Just twenty-five years ago the old "American Christian Missionary Society" was organized, and the present Convention is the outgrowth of that organization, and marks whatever development we have made in missionary work. This occasion is not only one of deep interest, but of great significance, and certainly calls for careful consideration

of our past history, of our present status and our prospects. We have met to deliberate upon the great matters pertaining to the interests of our Redeemer's kingdom, and it becomes us to enter upon these deliberations in the fear of God, and with a sincere desire to reach such conclusions as will advance the cause which we represent. I do not choose to take up your time by looking over the past. This perhaps is not necessary in order to present action; but then it is unnecessary for me to do so, because you have already appointed one who will doubtless say all that is necessary to say on that subject. What I wish to impress upon you is this, that whatever development in the past may have been, it is evident that we, as a religious people, are now in an important crisis, and if we shall be true to the cause, we can not hesitate to inaugurate such measures as will at least have in them a promise of breaking the "dead lock" which just now seems to characterize our missionary movements. I believe we must succeed. Our cause is a just one. It is full of inspirations necessary to commend it to brave and earnest hearts. Many of these have already engaged in it, and have worked valiantly for success. Still our success has not been equal to our reasonable expectations, and it is our duty now to inquire into the cause of this and to provide against a recurrence of failures, which if repeated too often may prove fatal to our great religious movement. I do not wish to be understood as intimating that we have accomplished nothing in missionary work during the past twenty-five years, for we *have* accomplished a great deal. Through the instrumentality of our missionaries hundreds and thousands have been converted and have been made to rejoice in the hope of the gospel. But what I mean is, we have been unable to work effectively together, at least to that extent which engages our whole brotherhood. But this is precisely the point we ought to reach. Every Disciple of Christ ought to be counted as a factor in the great field of labor in which we are engaged. But heretofore we have been able to rally only a portion of our forces; hence our success has not been equal to what it ought to have been in view of our numbers and wealth as a religious people. It is perhaps hoping too much to look forward to the time when all our people will come heartily into this great work. There are some who lay back in every movement, and we do not suppose our movement will furnish an exception. Still it is unquestionably true

that we ought to engage a larger portion of our brotherhood in the missionary work than has yet been accomplished. Can this be done? It seems to me that this point ought to engage the most serious consideration of this Convention. It is the real question before us. *Plans* are not worth anything unless we have *men* to work them. Then the world is not to be moved by plans, but is moved by men. A careful method of working is always an advantage to the worker. I ask the Convention, therefore, to give its most earnest and prayerful thoughts to the one point I have suggested, and let us hope that we may, in some way, pass the dead point in our efforts to become in practice what we profess to be—a missionary people.

I was speaking to you of the value of men. This brings to mind the fact that many true and noble men who started with us here twenty-five years ago, in the organizatio nof our first missionary society, have fallen in the great battle and have gone to their reward. Such names as Campbell, Scott, Burnett, Johnson, Allen, Rogers, etc., etc., will live in our memory as long as life endures. They were men of action, but they were also men who clearly foresaw the needs of our religious movement. Their memories are dear to all of us, and we miss them here to-day, but we have confidence that they are still watching us from our Father's house above. And now let us go forward bravely and earnestly in this great work, ever looking unto Jesus, who is the Author and Finisher of our faith. And now, crethren, let us be faithful to the work, which has been bommitted to our hands, and let the deliberations of this Convention prove to the world that we are determined to never stop our efforts until the "blood-stained banner of the cross" floats over every citadel of sin.

And now may the blessings of God, our heavenly Father, rest upon you all, and may you be guided by that wisdom which comes down from above, "Which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easily to be entreated, without partiality and without hypocrisy."

At the conclusion of the Annual Address, Thomas Munnell, of Kentucky, read the Annual Report of the Board of Managers:

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

To the General Christian Missionary Convention in Cincinnati, Oct. 20, 1874.

DEAR BRETHREN:—This is the twenty-fifth annual report to the General Convention of the Christian Church. It will not be expected to possess an epochal character, as the giving of a proper significance to the Quarter Centennial was assigned to other and appropriate hands; yet we hail the occasion as a joyous one—an occasion that is properly made commemorative of all the struggles, battles, defeats, victories and progress in organized church development during a quarter of a century of our ecclesiastical life. Here we raise our Ebenezer, here erect a pillar with the inscription on its face looking into the past, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," and on its side looking into the future we write, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." What we *have* done we are willing to leave with Him who is "not unrighteous to forget our work of faith and labor of love;" what we *propose* to do will be under the auspices of Him who has promised to be with us "always even unto the end of the world." And knowing that he is able to keep what we have committed to Him by the labors of other years, we are encouraged to new enterprises and more daring in fighting "the good fight of faith."

In stating the labors and results of the year just closing, we begin with our missions among the Freedmen.

THE MISSISSIPPI MISSION.

This has been, and still is, a movement of remarkable strength. The work was begun about sixteen months ago and now numbers 25 churches, 4,300 members, 10 Sunday-schools, 9 preachers and 24 meeting-houses; amount of church property, $9,600; Bibles sold, 443; copies of papers distributed, 5,789; paid by the colored members, $961; miles traversed by Bro. Owen, 4,100. Many of these were immersed believers before, but many have been won from the world. The larger portion were gained the first few months, but since our last convention three new churches have been organized; 1,291 new members added, embracing one preacher of the gospel. Our missionaries have been called to many fields ripe for the sickle, but for want of men and money have been unable to heed many of these calls. Having recently visited Louisiana, where the news of their peculiar preaching had gone, one new church and one preacher with 77 members are the result. One colored man having heard of them, traveled 140 miles to hear and understand this new doctrine, was baptized and went to his home again rejoicing in a knowledge of salvation by the forgiveness of sins. Colored preachers from adjoining counties visit our evangelists for the purpose of both "hearing them and asking them questions." A second visit often results in their abandoning every human creed and human name, and their solid adhesion to the truth as it is in Christ.

So many churches have been established, the time of our evangelists has been demanded to a great extent the past year in caring for them and in setting in order the things that are wanting. Were these churches made Christian only in name we could take no interest in them, but the testimony not only of our own evangelists but that of white citizens of Mississippi proves it to be a work of moral reformation in the lives, characters and social habits of these members. The work needs to be greatly extended, the laborers re-enforced, new fields occupied and more money raised.

The evangelists chiefly engaged are George Owen, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and Levin Wood, a colored minister of Hurricane, Mississippi. These have labored day and night publicly and from house to house with a con-

stancy and a zealous glow that would scarcely pale in the presence of an Apostle. Besides these the following colored brethren belonging to that mission deserve honorable mention as earnest and successful preachers of the word, whose additions are counted in those above named: Douglass, Robeson Scott, Wormington, Patterson, Wilson, Laws and Hall.

Last spring when our treasury was very low the Secretary effected an organization of a number of zealous sisters in Rush County, Indiana, who undertook to supply the $25 per month to Bro. Wood which we had been paying. This they have continued to do and think they can carry it on during the year. And happy are we to find "Women who will labor with us in the gospel." Here is their report:

The officers of the Women's Missionary Society, of Rush County, Indiana, have authorized me to submit the following report:

We commenced the support of Levin Wood, a missionary in Mississippi, April, 1874.

We have received	$104 05
Of this amount the sisters of the Rushville church have contributed	62 50
We have sent (by draft), to Levin Wood	100 00
Incidental expenses of the Society	2 00

We have received seven monthly reports from Bro. Wood. Making a general summary of them, I find that he has preached

Days	214
Sermons preached	224
Baptisms	44
Other accessions to the church	167
Assisted in other churches	27
Preached at new points	10
Organized churches	2

MRS. R. A. MOFFITT.

ALABAMA MISSION.

The first of November last this Mission was undertaken in Lowndes County by engaging William Brookes, a colored preacher of Calhoun, Alabama. This work has been supported by Bro. Ovid Butler, who donated in all four hundred dollars to the Freedmen's missions. Bro. Brookes has labored very earnestly and reported for eleven months—the last month of his year not yet being completed. He has preached 180 sermons, added 130 to the church, visited 10 new places, and strengthened the cause in various ways wherever he has traveled. He has developed a strong desire in a number of pious young men to come to the *Bible School* in Louisville, Kentucky, some of whom we expect this year. The churches embraced in that mission are five in number, with about 600 members. Their poverty, in common with the colored people generally, has hindered their helping much to support the gospel among them.

TEXAS MISSION.

After much correspondence and care in the selection of a suitable colored man for Texas, Nicholas Rickmond, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, recommended to us by the pastors and deacons of the Christian Church of that city, was chosen and sent to Matagorda County, about the last of May—unavoidably later in the season than we desired.

A large number of Freedmen in this county under the instruction, chiefly, of Elder William Baxter, an aged white minister of that State, had set their

faces toward religious reformation, planting themselves upon the Bible alone, with the name Christian. An earnest appeal being made to us to send them an intelligent and pious colored missionary, the one just named was sent. He found them not in a very good condition, for want of a proper leadership, and also because others had entered the field and partly drawn some of them from their original position. But with the exception of a few weeks of sickness, our evangelist has been zealously at work—traveling, preaching and setting in order the many things he found wanting in that undeveloped field.

The prospects of doing good are very promising. He has labored —— months, preached —— sermons, added —— to the church, organized —— congregations, and taught many from house to house, both preachers and people. There are in that mission about seven congregations, with about 650 members.

In the absence of money in our treasury for this mission, our Corresponding Secretary secured an organized effort among some of the sisters of Bourbon County, Kentucky, the same as in Rush County, Indiana. Having agreed to pay about three hundred dollars to supplement his salary, they have been sending and will still send on his monthly pay on the receipt of his monthly report. The efforts of the sisters in these two counties are the first of the kind that have been made, embracing a number of churches to do missionary work, and, as pioneer movements, we doubt not that they have had their appropriate influence in promoting the widespread desire now being felt to organize a *Woman's Missionary Society* for foreign work.

THE BIBLE SCHOOL

In Louisville, Kentucky, for educating colored young men for the ministry, has so far proved a very successful and satisfactory undertaking a suitable report of which will be presented in due time from Dr. Wilson, Chairman of its Local Board. We feel greatly encouraged by what was done last year, and believe it will prove a great good to the colored race. This conviction the brethren of Louisville, who well understand its internal workings, fully share with us, and hence the deep interest they have taken in its establishment and growth from the very first.

In view of all the interests of our work among the Freedmen – both schools and missions—we recommend that the Board be authorized to employ an efficient special agent to solicit donations in money, real estate, or bequests. A great and effectual door is opened to us, and being almost thrust into it, we should enter with a zeal worthy of the Master's cause. We believe that gifts of various kinds can be had for this purpose.

During the Secretary's tour in Mississippi, last March, Bro. W. T. Withers agreed to donate to us one hundred and sixty acres of choice land, valued at $3,200, near Edward's Station, Mississippi, as the foundation of an Industrial School, for the education of Freedmen, especially pious young men who desire to become ministers of the Word, provided the Board would erect suitable buildings and establish the school within a reasonable time. But as most Industrial Schools in our country have for some reason proved failures, we have not yet seen our way clear to undertake the work in that shape. We think, however, that an established agent would secure liberal donations, and make it possible for us in some way to utilize this generous offer of real estate from Bro. Withers.

With the exception of what has been paid by the sisters of Rush and Bourbon Counties, this Bible School and Freedmen's Missions have all been supported by individual pledges and money solicited by the Corresponding Secretary for these special objects, amounting in all this year to $———.

OUR WORK BY STATES.

OHIO.

Preachers employed part of the time	44
Number of days' service	3,191
" " Sermons	2,224
" " Baptisms	495
" " Other accessions	250
" " Churches assisted	92
" " New points visited	34
" " Churches organized	10
" " Pastors aided	5
" " Pastors located	6
Money reported	$19,206 61

KENTUCKY.

Aggregate number of months' labor	72
Number of sermons	1,162
Number of accessions	680
New Sunday-schools established	25
Churches organized	7
Weak churches assisted	100
Whole amount of money	$6,692 15

NEBRASKA.

Number of churches reported	52
Aggregate membership	2,316
Additions	533
Children in Sunday-schools	1,271
Teachers " "	165
Sunday-school papers taken	625
Paid for missions	$ 550 00
" " Regular preaching	3,855 00
" " Transient "	983 00
Building and repairs	4,498 00
Incidentals	516 00
Raised in Sunday-schools	202 00
Total in money	12,119 00
Value of church property	23,112 00
Sermons by State evangelist	291
Additions " "	173
New houses built	3
Free-will offering to this Convention	$10

MICHIGAN.

Dr. Lodge, the State evangelist a year ago, suggested that each church supporting a preacher be asked to send him into the field at least one month during the year at the expense of the church. By this means Michigan has had more additions than for many years before.

Additions	283
One new meeting-house, worth	$4,000
New churches organized	4
Preachers employed	10

Dr. Lodge adds: "One brother and sister determined to bequeath the whole of their property (some $10,000) to the State Missionary Board, and other bequests are expected."

INDIANA.

Days' labor	216
Number of sermons	3,086
Number of additions	1,455
New places visited	13
Preachers located	13
New churches organized	8
Money raised	$23,480 00
Money raised for meeting-houses	6,275 00
From State Convention to General Convention	141 00

KANSAS.

Number of days' service	525
" " Sermons	522
" " Baptisms	107
" " Other additions	124
Churches visited	53
" Organized	4
Number of scattered members	3,550
Amount pledged and part paid	$ 2,558 57
Amount paid by General Convention	348 05
Amount paid for preaching	4,982 00
Value of church property	24,700 00

ILLINOIS.

This State had no State evangelist last year, and consequently so little was done that the Board prefer to make no formal report. But their State Convention was enthusiastic for the future, and raised $1,558.00 in money and pledges to support the State evangelist the coming year. This will render him independent of immediate compensation when laboring in weak places. They also raised about $800 for the Peoria mission, and have projected measures to build a house of worship in that important city. They are also beginning successfully to raise not less than $10,000, the interest of which shall go to support the State work.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Held the last State Convention at West Liberty. The report was incomplete, but the

Number of members	6,000
Number of additions in the State, all told, about 1,000—added by missionary labor about	250
Amount of money reported	$494 71

Money has recently been pledged to locate a preacher at Moundsville to labor in Marshall County. The outlook is encouraging, and the Convention upon the whole successful.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Number of days' labor	756
" " Sermons	501
" " Additions	255
" " Churches assisted	33
" " New places visited	17
" " Churches organized	4
" " Preachers aided	4
Money raised for preachers' support	$1,861 31
Money raised for other purposes	147 66
Whole amount of money	$2,008 97

VIRGINIA.

The report is only proximately correct, as the State has not yet held her Convention.

Educational fund, preparing young men for the ministry	$995 05
Evangelizing fund	2,765 00
Additions by missionary labor	684
Total money	$3,760

The Secretary says: "There have been very many accessions to the churches during the year made by the local preachers."

NEW YORK.

Money raised during the year	$1,549 15
Sermons preached by State evangelists	416
Baptized by State evangelists	361
Meeting-house freed from debt	1
Meeting-house building begun	1

Bro. Belding has preached the entire year, much of the time among other religious bodies, especially among the Christians; also much time in building up the feeble churches.

COLORADO.

The brethren of this Territory held their annual convention, September 12, and send us their report, signed by W. Kerby, President, and D. C. Stover, Secretary.

Church at Denver, additions	35
Present membership	78
Expenses for church	$1,000 00
Church at Golden, additions during the year	23
Present membership	97
Church expenses	$1,000 00

Prof. A. Hull is opening a Classical and Normal School in Denver.

Brethren Berty Stover, J. H. Stover, Albert Myles and Bro. Hay, of Kansas, have all done missionary work chiefly at their own expenses.

WISCONSIN.

The southwestern part of this State has organized for missionary work and elected R. D. Cotton, of Richland Center, Wisconsin, District Evangelist. They hope to raise $600 this year from their 600 members.

MISSOURI.

Money raised for missions	$4,300 00
Time employed, months	35½
New churches organized	11
For Quarter Centennial	$60 00
For Orphan School	180 00
Pledged for State Board	1,300 00
Number of baptisms	345
Other accessions	126

IOWA.

During last year the churches gave $1,104.00 missionary money; with it we gained in Burlington (counting the property at $7,000.00), $4,000.00; at Keota a subscription for a church, $1,200.00. In salaries that could not have been raised without our effort $1,800.00; in special collections $550.00; making a total fund turned into channels for the Master's use of $8,650.00 by our organized effort in Iowa. There were also 525 additions to the church.

MINNESOTA.

Number of churches	24
Average membership	40
All in the State	1,200
Number of preachers in the State	17
Wholly engaged in ministry	7
Houses of worship	10
Number of additions	40
Pledged for meeting-houses	$1,500
Pledged evangelizing	500

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Whole amount of money raised	$70,011 51
Whole number of additions	5,022
Whole number of days' labor	10,372
Whole number of sermons	8,202
New places visited	64
Churches organized	37
Preachers aided	22
Weak churches assisted	288

[To the amounts reported above must be added $2,684.40, not included in any of them, making the total amount received, $72,696.46.]

1. Our evangelists have averaged one sermon every day, besides all their travel, writing, visiting and private work.

2. For every dollar given by the churches in Iowa, this year, eight dollars were developed and consecrated to this cause. Thy dollar hath gained eight dollars. The same often in other States.

3. Illinois is raising an endowment for their State Board, so they can always carry on the State work and divide funds with the General Treasury. They feel sure of success.

4. The Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Indiana Conventions raised collections as free-will offerings to the Quarter Centennial. The same States, as also Illinois and Kansas, raised pledges in their conventions for the State Board, the coming year, aggregating about $5,000.

5. In most of the Western States we have arranged for the evangelists to

visit the States by counties; to hold conferences with the whole ministry of their respective counties as to their weak churches, unsupported preachers, Sunday-schools, finance system, missionary contributions, pastoral labor, etc., and to get the bishops and deacons to feel that they are consulted, are responsible in their own churches for whatever can and ought to be done for missions and every good work.

6. Two years ago our report urged the importance of women's work in missions, and requested the sisters of Indiana to revive the Jamaica Mission. The Corresponding Secretary had written it up the previous year, but the seed had not had time to grow. It is now coming up, and, like many of the other broad influences in the church, owes its origin and growth, in a large degree, to the General Convention and its officers.

Notwithstanding these successes, we consider them but partial. We are by no means satisfied with the results. A certain constitutional weakness has hampered us from the very first, and will do so until relieved by the action of this Assembly. According to Section 7, in Article 2, every donor is authorized to disburse his own missionary contributions in such a manner as practically to destroy church co-operation. Consequently, so large a proportion of what has been paid has been spent in the districts and so little sent to the State Boards, that they have for the most part been wholly unable either to keep up their own work or to send the proper dividends to the General Treasury. This has defeated almost entirely one of the main purposes for which the General Board is elected—to do missionary work in territory not occupied by the States. We find the tendency to appropriate everything near home on the increase every year. As long as this weakness remains in the Constitution it will be impossible for any Board or Secretary to make the work a complete success.

Some means must be adopted by which the State treasuries will be enabled to regularly remit what is due to the General Board, and, at the same time, save to the State all that was intended for it. We are satisfied that there are too many treasuries in the State; one Executive Board and one treasury in each State can manage all the business much more efficiently than so many. We have undeniably too much machinery. We believe that if the State evangelists would go over their respective States and hold conferences with the preachers, bishops, deacons, Sunday-school superintendents and other prominent members, they would generally agree, and cheerfully too, that the following arrangement should be substituted for our district organizations. We do not propose that the districts be violently or hastily modified, but that this Convention open the way by which the change may be made just as fast as may be agreed upon without giving any check to the regular district work. The whole difficulty could be met within a reasonable time and in a manner which, we believe, would meet the hearty approbation of the churches as soon as they understand it.

Let each county in the State be constituted a district with an advisory committee of three, to be elected by a convention of delegates from the co-operating churches, whose duty shall be not to employ evangelists, but to promote Sunday-school institutes, and annual mass meetings of the churches to aid churches that may desire it in procuring suitable ministerial labor, to prompt the churches and Sunday-schools to send all their missionary contributions regularly to the State Treasury, and generally to be a medium of communication between the County and the State Board.

We now offer some of the reasons for this view of the case:

1. Every county has a center with roads converging from all directions by which we can have full representation in any meeting proposed by the churches. A district composed of a number of counties has no civil center, no converging roads, and no district acquaintance; in consequence we have never been able in any district meeting of any State to secure much more than a meeting of the county in which it was held. We may, therefore, just as well reduce the districts to county limits.

2. The Advisory Committee would always be efficient in furnishing accu-

rate statistics of every church interest, from which our State and general statistics could easily be compiled.

3. While the General Treasury would be sure of its proper dividend, the same three-fourths of all would be spent in the State to the best possible advantage by the State Board.

4. The District Boards have seldom been able to secure reports from the large districts, and so could never report either labor done or money raised to the State Board with any regularity or accuracy. Consequently the General Board have never been able to publish quarterly reports, as they intended, from all the States. But the chief reason is that this arrangement will bring to the State and general treasuries that of which they have been almost entirely deprived for the past five years.

It can not be said that this suggestion is either hasty or premature, for the Corresponding Secretary has been urging it for the past two years, both in the papers, in conventions and before various boards, and has also secured the consent of five different States to it during their recent conventions. It is, therefore, by no means unthought of. In Kentucky, from the year 1863 to 1868, we had but one Board in the State that engaged and paid all evangelists, received their monthly reports, and so kept all their work well in hand. During the year 1867–8, when your present Secretary was Secretary of that State, we had twenty-six missionaries in the field, had 2,300 additions and other good in proportion, without an organized district in the State, or the least whisper that the State Board was usurping too much authority.

Some may blame the boards, some the secretaries, some the preachers and members, for not raising more missionary money; but it would be as wise to censure the tax-collector for failure if every county and every individual had a right to pay but very little tax and appropriate that little wherever he might choose. No one in his studio is capable of judging of the difficulties encountered in the field. It has required the most unconquerable purpose to keep up the work at all. The greatest wonder is that it has run on for five years with such elements of weakness at the very head of the system. But we have kept it from sinking until popular sentiment has had time to rise and accept the remedy that is needed. Your officers have been expected to do what was impossible, and yet what has been done were almost impossibilities.

We do not mean to say, nor do we admit, that our general plan has been a failure. On the contrary, much has been done during the five years of its organization. We have raised and expended about $300,000, gained about 33,000 additions to the congregations, organized many churches, organized our Sunday-school forces in a number of States, have begun the long-desired project of establishing the cause in large cities, have projected the State Orphan School in the State of Indiana, have obtained bequests to our treasuries amounting to $40,000, have inaugurated the Bible School, Freedmen's Missions, have initiated that most important work of bringing together the unsupported ministers and destitute churches, etc., not as the work of the General or State Conventions, but as the results of their united efforts, it being the constitutional duty of the General Board and Secretary to promote the harmonious co-operation of all the State and District Boards and Conventions. Notwithstanding these encouragements, we are satisfied that the changes in the Constitution asked for are very necessary to any successful issue of our work.

The *Missionary* was published two years under the auspices of the General Convention, when, owing to the fact that many to whom it was continued the second year failed to pay, it was found that the expenses exceeded the receipts by $191 for the two years. The Board not feeling justified in risking any more expense, declined longer any financial responsibility in it, and turned it over to private hands, in the house of Bosworth, Chase & Hall. We do not feel, however, that this money was any loss to the cause, because its advocacy to the missionary work, advertising it and rousing a missionary spirit was worth very much more than it cost.

Finally, the chief difficulty in our way back of all others is the pastorless condition of nearly all our churches outside of the towns and cities; and as this embraces the great majority of our churches, there is but a minority that have a home ministry that can be relied upon to raise missionary money. We see no way to supply this want but to furnish the State Treasury with funds as above recommended to support strong men as evangelists, whose chief business shall be to visit every county and hold consultations with the official force of the same in reference to this and all their other wants, and arrange to help the destitute churches to a competent ministry. Nearly all the money collected is from churches that have good missionary men as pastors. It is vain to expect impossibilities from boards and secretaries. If you had a Board equal to the twelve apostles and a Corresponding Secretary equal to Paul, they could do but little as long as there are but few churches in a spiritual condition to give, and these few have the right to appropriate their little whenever they choose. Let the delay of our success be assigned to the proper causes, and let the second quarter of a century be signalized by the adoption of measures to remedy these two evils. We have already begun to remedy the one by raising pledges for the State Boards in four or five States toward the support of their State Evangelists to enable them to spend their time chiefly in getting all the needy churches that desire their assistance supplied with a competent missionary ministry. Such churches will become contributors to our treasury as soon as they are strengthened. We have also arranged to immediately begin the work of holding county conferences in five States, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky and Missouri, simply with the preachers, elders, deacons and Sunday-school superintendents, in order to make them feel that they are consulted as they really ought to be, and to put all the forces of each county to vigorous work for themselves and for the missionary treasuries. This will bring into convention the men that ought to be there, and who, when they go home to their churches, can influence them to give for this cause. These things we consider fundamental, and no attempt to remedy our financial weakness that does not take both these measures into account will be worthy an hour's consideration.

We, therefore, recommend that the questions of changes in the Constitution be referred to a general committee, consisting of one from each State represented, and that said committeemen be selected by the delegates from their respective States.

In closing this report, we can but express the wish that the next quarter of a century of missionary work may now be dedicated to a higher and holier consecration of all we have and are to Christ. Like Enoch, we should henceforth "walk with Christ." We ask the whole brotherhood to begin anew a life of prayer—prayer for our missionaries, prayer for the missionary spirit. We, perhaps, have depended too much upon ourselves and upon special arrangements for work. Let us remember that "except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." Then will our labor be blessed. May God spare many of us to see the next Quarter Centennial in 1899; and while the annual report for that occasion will be read by another voice and heard by other ears, may all those here to-day that shall have passed over the beautiful river be found in the Paradise of God.

By order of the Board, THOMAS MUNNELL, Cor. Sec.

On motion of L. L. Carpenter, of Indiana, the report was referred to a committee to consist of one from each State; the committeemen to be chosen by the delegation from each State.

The Committee was selected as follows:

West Virginia, A. E. Myers; *Missouri*, J. K. Rogers; *Iowa*, S. E. Pearre; *Illinois*, W. T. Maupin; *Indiana*, L. H. Jameson; *Kentucky*, H. Pangburn; *Mississippi*, H. Musgrove; *Ohio*, B. A. Hinsdale; *Michigan*, E. A. Lodge; *Virginia*, J. Z. Tyler; *New York*, A. S. Hale; *Kansas*, J. B. McCleery; *Pennsylvania*, W. L. Hayden; *Tennessee*, David Walk; *Maryland*, A. N. Gilbert.

W. L. Hayden, of Pennsylvania, moved that the rules be suspended, so that the reading of Bro. King's essay may be postponed till some future meeting. The motion prevailed.

On motion of W. T. Moore the Convention adjourned until 7 P. M.

Benediction by L. H. Jameson, of Indiana.

FIRST DAY.—SECOND SESSION.—7 P. M.

The Convention assembled at 7 P. M. and spent a short time in social worship, Bro. A. Wilcox leading in the singing.

Bro. J. H. McCullough, of Illinois, read a part of the eleventh chapter of Isaiah, and led the Convention in prayer.

The time having arrived for the address of the evening, President W. K. Pendleton, of Bethany, West Virginia, was introduced to the audience. The address was listened to with unflagging interest until its close:

PRESIDENT PENDLETON'S ADDRESS.

The American Christian Missionary Society, now met to celebrate its Twenty-fifth Anniversary, was organized in this city of Cincinnati, in October, 1849. The greatest hearts of the brotherhood of that day had been in conference about the matter, and the result was a General Convention and the organization for efficient work. David S. Burnet, who presided over this convention, in a letter addressed to Alexander Campbell informing him of his election as President of the Society, says: "When Bro. Pendleton appeared in the convention, and informed us that your absence occurred in consequence of illness, we doubly sympathized with you in an affliction, which was also a disaster to us, as it deprived the Convention of your society and counsel. The Convention over which you were elected President has requested me to assure you of their sympathy and prayers—a duty most genial to my feelings, the more especially as I can, in the same communication, contribute to your joy by announcing a happy issue of our meeting. About five thousand dollars were raised in money and pledges for our various enterprises, but especially for the Bible and Missionary Societies, which shared about

equally in the munificence. I never knew so fine a meeting. It lasted one week and filled us full of joy and love. The representatives of the churches from abroad amounted to about two hundred."*

The "joy and love" expressed by the correspondent of the convention was fully shared by the great heart to whom it was addressed. Commenting on this movement, he said: "It is the glory, and I trust it will be long regarded as the glory of the first convention ever assembled of our brethren, that then and there they unanimously resolved, in the name of the Lord, to institute, to organize, and to put into operation, a society for spreading salvation and civilization over all lands, as far as the Lord will give them the means and the opportunity. . . . I have, at present, only time to add, that, of all the other projects of the age, this is the chief."†

Nothing is better known to those familiar with the life and hopes of Alexander Campbell than that, among the concerns of deep solicitude with him, this of the organic co-operation of the entire brotherhood for the spread of the gospel was the most constant and profound. It was in his conversation, in his preaching, in his prayers. In 1842, moved by his sense of what he called the "great need of a more rational and scriptural organization," he wrote in his *Harbinger:*

"1. We can do comparatively nothing in distributing the Bible abroad without co-operation.

"2. We can do comparatively but little in the great missionary field of the world, either at home or abroad, without co-operation.

"3. We can do little or nothing to improve and elevate the Christian ministry without co-operation.

"4. We can do but little to check, restrain and remove the flood of imposture and fraud committed upon the benevolence of the brethren by irresponsible, plausible and deceptious persons without co-operation.

"5. We can not concentrate the action of the tens of thousands of Israel in any great Christian effort, but by co-operation.

"6. We can have no thorough co-operation without a more ample, extensive and thorough church organization."‡

Again, he says: "If Christ's kingdom consists of ten thousand families, or churches—particular, distinct and independent communities—how are they to act in concert, maintain unity of interests, or co-operate in any system of conservation or enlargement, unless by consultation and systematic co-operation? I affirm it to be, in my humble opinion and from years of observation and experience, impossible. The Bible teaches also its impossibility and suggests a different system."?

In 1844 he is still pressing the subject upon the brethren. He says: "The matter of the organization of churches as such was fully developed twenty years ago in the *Christian Baptist*, and more recently in my extra on order. But we now evidently want some scriptural system of co-operation, some general or common understanding in matters connected with the intercourse of communities and public laborers. At present there is no common understanding among the churches on this subject; and, as a consequence, many unpleasant occurrences and a great want of concentrated effort in building up the common cause."‖

In October, 1844, a meeting of conference on these subjects was held in Steubenville, Ohio, pursuant to the request of a number of churches in Virginia and Ohio, for the purpose of exchanging views on the subject of co-operation, organization, etc. Various propositions were suggested and discussed; and the meeting adjourned to meet in Wellsburg, Virginia, having first appointed a committee of five to draft and report propositions for further discussion. Alexander Campbell was the chairman of the committee and prepared the report. It discussed, in three several chapters: 1. Organiza-

* Mill. Harb., 1849, p. 707.
† Mill. Harb., 1850, p. 76.
‡ Mill. Harb., 1842, p. 522.
? Mill. Harb., 1842, p. 60.
‖ Ibid, 1844, p. 45.

tion. 2. Church Edification. 3. Co-operation. In the third chapter he said:

"1. Christians should co-operate in all things which they can not so well accomplish by their individual enterprise.

"2. As it is the duty of every congregation, in any city or district of country, to have respect to its influence upon the community in which it lives, being placed there as a candlestick, so it is the duty of all congregations, in any city or district, to co-operate in accomplishing in that district, State or nation whatever they could not otherwise accomplish for the publication of the word and the edification of the church.

"3. To do this successfully, they must either, occasionally, meet together by deputies, messengers or representatives, and consult together for the better performance of their duties. These meetings being voluntary expedients in matters of expediency, such persons have no authority to legislate in any matter of faith or moral duty, but to attend to the ways and means of successful co-operation in all the objects of duty before them."*

These earnest utterances were echoed from many strong, concurring hearts, and in various forms the sentiments began to embody themselves in different parts of the country. In Cincinnati, Ohio, the nucleus was soon formed of "The American Christian Bible Society," also of a "Tract" or "Publication Society." From the first, many of our most prudent workers and far-seeing thinkers objected to these organizations—to the latter as premature and savoring too much of a secular character, and to the former as unnecessary, because of the work being already sufficiently provided for in the organization of the American and Foreign Bible Society. Still the interest excited by these movements was considerable, and the agitation and discussion to which they gave rise led soon to the call of the General Conference which, in 1849, organized the society whose twenty-fifth anniversary we celebrate to-night.

This was the work of no faction; of no ambitious, scheming demagogues; of no unsound progressionists; of no clique, conclave or club. It was the ripened fruit of twenty-five years of prayerful growth, under an ordeal of persecution and misrepresentation and multiplied conflicts with friends false within and enemies fierce without; it was the wisdom of heroic pioneers of the reformation, whose lives had been stamped with many and signal evidences of providential guidance; it was the united voice of leaders, than whom none truer or braver ever bore in the battle's front the banner of our King; it was an open field-movement, when Israel's hosts arrayed themselves for nobler achievements, and foremost in the ranks rang the veteran voices of Campbell, and Scott, and Burnet, and Johnson, and Smith, and Challen, and Allen, and Rogers, and Fall, and others who are of the immortal few, whose names a grateful brotherhood will not suffer to be forgotten or defamed.

But one of those first men, already then venerable fathers in Israel, I see among us to-night. A few of us who were younger twenty-five years ago are here, and, I thank God, still standing by the old flag which the fathers unfurled; but you, our venerable Challen, you were our first Corresponding Secretary; and when, through the caprices of Ohio River navigation, our first President was prevented from reaching the first anniversary of the society in time to open the proceedings, you were appointed by the Board to deliver the first annual address. Do you remember your first words on that memorable day? "The cause of missions is the cause of God. It is the chief instrumentality in the propagation of the gospel." So you said then, and so you believe now. You looked over the vast field in our own country, over the east and the isles of the seas, and lingered with the fond sadness of an exile as you heard in fancy the song of the reaper, the shout of the vine-dresser; the pipe, and the harp, and the tabret filling the air with festal mirth in thy "delightsome land," O Immanuel! It was a vision of the olden time, when "the joy of the whole earth was Mount Zion"—a vision of thy brighter days, hovering as in a dream over the desolation of this hour of darkness, O Jerusalem! We remember with what enthusiasm you anticipated "the thrill of joy that the news of the first convert on Zion's hill would send throughout the army of the faithful."

* Mill. Harb., 1845, p. 66.

For Jerusalem was our first foreign mission. As early as October, 1848, Dr. James T. Barclay, of Virginia, had addressed a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Christian Bible Society, in which he expressed the hope that the general meeting of the brotherhood, which had been called to consider the matter, would decide to establish a Foreign Missionary Society, and, in that case, offering his services to go with the gospel to them that "sit in darkness and the shadow of death." From his copious pen able articles appeared in the *Christian Age*, advocating the claims of "Zion, the city of the Great King," as the most appropriate place for the first mission-station and foreign missionary efforts of "those whose exalted vocation it is to 'restore all things as they were delivered to us by the apostles.'" The suggestion was received with enthusiasm, especially in Virginia, where the Barclay family were so well known; and before the first year of the society's life was run the Jerusalem Mission had been decided upon, and the beloved missionary was on his way to the ancient "City of the Great King." The interest awakened by this movement was general, deep and warm; so that, when in Virginia it was proposed, by the lamented J. W. Goss, that she alone should support the Jerusalem Mission, I remember with what catholic zeal and spirit you, Bro. Challen and others, refused to allow the general enthusiasm to be excluded from an open share in the joyful work. Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and other States wanted stock in the common honor of sending the gospel back again to the land of its birth, and must not be excluded from the privilege.

But in making this allusion to what may seem a spirit of emulation among the States on this subject, let me not do injustice to the memory of the departed Goss. His was a mind too catholic in thought, a heart too all-embracing in its Christian fellowship, and a practical wisdom too regulative and foreseeing to propose anything so narrow, exclusive and short-sighted as to repress the enthusiasm or hinder the liberality of any part of the great brotherhood in the cause of missions. His idea was larger. He contemplated many foreign missions, and thought thas it would conduce to their speedy establishment and certain support if each State, or co-operation of States, would select one mission and pledge itself specially to its support. It was the suggestion of a noble zeal and a great heart. Rich in imagination, thrilling in eloquence, strong in argument, and true in every instinct of his nature to his convictions of truth, he stood with the now venerable Coleman, his peer and true yoke-fellow in every high quality of man and minister, foremost among the public representatives of the cause of missions in the Old Dominion. He has taken his place among the cloud of witnesses that behold us to-day, and shares, as spirits may, in the fellowship of this anniversary.

The question will be naturally asked by the younger Disciples who are working with us to-day, Was there no objection raised against this organization in the beginning? We answer, yes. In the first form of the Constitution of the society the third article provided for annual delegates, life members and life directors, upon a "money basis," as it was called. It was also supposed that the Constitution opened the door of membership to Christian, Jew and Infidel alike, "thereby amalgamating the church and the world." These objections made by the general meeting of the Disciples of Virginia, in May, 1850, P. Woolfolk, President, and R. Y. Henley, Secretary, and substantially urged also by congregations and individuals in other States, were not captious or censorious, but in the best feeling, and with many expressions of interest in the general purpose of the society. They were met with a noble courtesy by the next annual meeting of the society, and the objectionable article was promptly stricken out of the Constitution. This was in October, 1850; but in 1852, I think, the propriety of this action was reconsidered, and the clause which in the spirit of compromise had been stricken out but two years before, out of deference to many brethren who objected, was again restored to the Constitution as the wisest policy for the financial success of the society. A comparatively small number of contributors, and a steady

and reliable income every year, such as life directorships and life memberships secured, was found to be better for the support of missions and the pay of missionaries than a host of friends harmonious and contented about plans; but an empty treasury; and to this the society steadfastly adhered till 1869, when the "Louisville Plan" was adopted.

But there was also opposition of another type; opposition to the society as an organization, and even to "conventions" of the brotherhood, to consult and co-operate in any representative way about anything. Opposition to conventions, opposition to societies, opposition to boards, opposition to presidents, opposition to treasurers, but especially, and above all, opposition to corresponding secretaries. There was nothing, it was contended, higher, bigger, or more to be respected than a church, an *ecclesia*, a congregation. This was proved by the *Christian Baptist* and Dr. Carson, and the interpretative logic of Jacob Creath, Jr.

I notice this phase of the fortunes of the society out of no feeling of discourtesy to any one, living or dead, but because I feel it due to the interests of the missionary cause and to the memory of Alexander Campbell, that the truth as to his sentiments on this subject, late or early, mature or premature, shall be truly and correctly known. It has been wisely said that nothing is more delusive than half-facts—facts stated out of their connections and apart from their qualifying conditions. Hence, in the form of our judicial oaths, we are charged to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." To tell the truth as far as we go and keep back something, or to tell the whole truth and add something that is false, is, in either case, to add ingenuity to misrepresentation and make the statement doubly delusive.

That Alexander Campbell, in 1849 and 1850, favored conventions of the brethren, and specifically the missionary organization then in its infancy, can not be denied. It was not only evidenced by his acceptance of the Presidency from the first, but by his earnest advocacy of it in the *Harbinger* to the close of his long career as a writer. I have already shown, by numerous extracts from his writings, running back anterior to the formation of the society in 1849 to 1842—to speak accurately in the autumn of 1841—how his great and brave mind was working on this subject. About that time your speaker first became intimately connected with him in public work, and could claim some right, therefore, to speak from his own knowledge had the voice of the "old man eloquent" given no public or certain sound on the subject. But it is not necessary. He has spoken for himself with the emphasis and power and clearness with which his voice was ever heard, when uttering his strong convictions concerning the welfare of the church.

But I may be allowed to remind some living witnesses here and elsewhere of the fact that it was some objections of his to the manner in which the American Christian Bible Society was inaugurated, especially the opinion that the general brotherhood had not been duly consulted about it, that led to the call of the grand convention of 1849, which first organized the Missionary Society. I remember the solicitude with which he looked forward to this first great general convocation of the brotherhood. It was suited to his large idea of the hosts of the Lord, and fired his heart with the enthusiasm with which he was wont to imagine David going up to the national festivals of Israel. But when the time came he was just recovering from severe illness, and it was deemed unwise for him to attempt to go Thus disappointed and at the last hour, he requested me to go and bear his regrets for his absence; and, as I might be able, also his hopes and wishes concerning the action of the convention. And when I returned to him and told of that action, and of the numbers and strength and enthusiasm and harmony of the brethren who had concurred in it, and gave him a copy of the constitution which they had adopted, he wrote in the next *Harbinger*: "I am particularly gratified with the great issues of deliberation."

Words like these from him were particularly displeasing to some who thought they had understood him differently, and whose views of conventions and societies, they believed, had been sanctioned, if not formed, by the teach-

ings of the *Christian Baptist.* Foremost among these was Jacob Creath, Jr. He not only assailed the conventions of the brotherhood, but declaimed with his usual positiveness and severity against the inconsistency of Alexander Campbell in the *Christian Baptist* in 1823 and 1824, and Alexander Campbell in the *Millennial Harbinger* of 1850. A characteristic sample of this writing may be found in the *Harbinger* of the year named, page 637. Quoting from himself in an article contributed to the *Christian Baptist*, in 1823, Bro. Creath says—"I wrote as follows respecting conventions: 'I have long been a member of associations; and to the best of my knowledge, all the rivalships, divisions, schisms, jealousies and antipathies which have existed in our State, have been generated, nourished and measurably matured in associations. By adopting the same rule by which associations are formed, we might have a national convention of all the kindreds, tongues, people, tribes and nations under heaven, to meet once in every ten or twenty years, in London, Constantinople, Pekin, or Philadelphia. Let each meeting send an ambassador, plenipotentiary, messenger, priest, high priest, pontiff, or king, as the urgency of the case may require.'" This, he says, he wrote five years before that beast (the Elkhorn Association) gored him, and that it is, with a quotation which he gives from the editor's own pen, "a fair sample of the whole *Christian Baptist* on the subject of conventions." Now, if this is so, then the genius of taste, and rhetoric, and logic, and common sense, with all languages, Londonic, Constantinopolitan, Pekinic and Philadelphian, have mercy on the *Christian Baptist;* and let "each meeting," with its "high priest, pontiff, or king," have mercy on us all!

But did Alexander Campbell write thus in the *Christian Baptist* about such convocations as he afterward recommends in the *Harbinger?* Let Bro. Creath's own selection answer. It reads: "In two preceding essays," says Alexander Campbell, "we partially adverted to the causes that concurred in ushering into existence that *monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum*—that monster, horrific, shapeless, huge, whose light is extinct, called an ecclesiastical court. By an ecclesiastical court, we mean, those meetings of the clergy, either stated or occasional, for the purpose either of enacting new ecclesiastical canons or of executing old ones." Here it is. When Alexander Campbell, in the *Christian Baptist*, characterizes an ecclesiastical combination of this kind as "anti-scriptural, anti-Christian and dangerous to the community, civil and religious," of what is he talking? Is it not definitely stated by himself to be an "ecclesiatical court?" and does he not define such a court to be one met for the purpose of enacting new ecclesiastical canons, or of executing old ones?

To this fierce and angry attack upon his consistency, Alexander Campbell in courtesy replied, but only in a few brief notes. Had he been conscious of real inconsistency, no one would have been readier frankly to acknowledge it. In a note he says: "While I always read the *Christian Baptist* with pleasure, and wonder that, written when it was, and amid such conflicting circumstances, it has so long withstood opposition, yet I do not now, nor have I ever considered it as invulnerable in some points." Still he denies that upon any fair construction of his writings there is any real inconsistency on these points. The "organizations," "schemes," "ecclesiastical courts," "missionary crusades of rival sectaries," propagandism, by any means, of false views and false forms of Christianity, against which he so earnestly and powerfully exerted his fluent and caustic pen in the *Christian Baptist*—these were not the co-operations or societies which he, with equal earnestness and force, advocated in the *Harbinger.* This is his own explanation of the matter, and who shall refuse to give him or the society the benefit of it? If some of the convention-gored correspondents of the *Christian Baptist* mistook their own feelings and prejudiced judgments for Alexander Campbell's, it is not the first instance of the over-heated partisans of a great reformer misconceiving his spirit and perverting the regulative principles of his action. All candid and fair thinkers will prefer to let Alexander Campbell explain himself, and there can be no mistake as to what that explanation is. It has

been made in words and deeds that shall live in the admiration of a missionary church when the cavils and criticisms of his opponents, "in contrasting the *Christian Baptist* and *Millennial Harbinger*" shall be adjudged, as he pronounced them, "warring against a chimera."

It is a little remarkable, and quite a significant fact, too, that while the opponents of our missionary organization are so fierce against human authority, and zealous for "the law and the testimony," they are yet so ready to fall back upon the authority of the week preceding the advent of the *Harbinger*, and to quote, instead of a "thus saith the Lord," a "thus saith the *Christian Baptist!*" Until the seventeenth century the ascent of water in the vacuum formed under the piston of a suction pump was ascribed to "nature's abhorrence of a vacuum." It happened that some engineers at Florence were engaged in raising water in this way to an unusual height, when, to their surprise, they found that it would not rise higher than about thirty-two feet. In their perplexity the matter was referred to Galileo, who replied, perhaps ironically, "that nature's abhorrence of a vacuum did not extend higher than thirty-two feet." So some of our apostles of reformation orthodoxy have a holy horror of human authority in matters of faith and practice, but when we object that they still quote the authority of the *Christian Baptist*, they seem to assume, I wish it were ironically, that soundness only abhors the authority of the *Harbinger;* its abhorrence does not extend to the *Christian Baptist.* Perhaps the true solution is to be found in a fact which Bro. Creath very naively lets out—that is, that they wrote some of this venerable and venerated doctrine themselves. It would be quite unnatural for nature to abhor herself.

Our attention has been called to another explanation which has been offered, in generous charity, we must presume, of this assumed inconsistency of the *Christian Baptist* and the *Millennial Harbinger.* It appeared in the *Christian Review*, and is the reckless invention of a correspondent who signs himself B. F. Leonard. We understand his true name is Leonard F. Bittle, and that he is pastor, or preacher, perhaps he prefers to be called, of our church in Somerset, Pennsylvania. He writes under a false name; has introduced himself through the *Review* to our brethren in a false relation to us; and, in harmony with the role of misrepresenting himself, has misrepresented a good many other things about which he has volunteered to speak, as an outside friend and observer. He has, in a friendly way, disparaged us generally, but Alexander Campbell and the Missionary Society in particular. His explanation of Mr. Campbell's fellowship with this latter offspring of the apostasy is, that in his old age he was easily influenced by his friends, and through the persuasion of "unsound" advisers, he was led into this great mistake of his life. Unfortunately for this candid and friendly outsider, the age of Alexander Campbell at this time is known. In 1842, when he commenced the vigorous discussion of organization, etc., he was only fifty-four years of age, and from this time to the formation of the Missionary Society and years afterward he produced the richest and ripest fruits of his entire life. It was the period of the founding and endowing of Bethany College, of the Rice debate, of his visit to Europe, and other great labors of the press and the pulpit; the period, too, of all his great popular addresses. What, therefore, can be more absurd and recklessly imaginative than this conceit that Alexander Campbell was weak in will or judgment, when he gave his great heart to the approval and advocacy of the American Christian Missionary Society.

For the benefit of some of my younger brethren who are here at this anniversary, and as a grateful remembrance to us who are older, I can not refuse myself the desire I feel to recall the names of those first men who were deemed by the suffrages of two hundred representatives from the churches worthy to bear upon their shoulders this ark of the gospel for the conversion of the world. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Virginia, was President; and there were twenty Vice-Presidents, chief men among the brethren in their several regions. They were: David S. Burnet, Cincinnati; Dr. Irwin, Cincinnati; Walter Scott, Pennsylvania; T. M. Allen, Missouri; W. K.

Pendleton, Virginia; John T. Jones, Illinois; John O. Kane, Indiana; John T. Johnson, Kentucky; Talbot Fanning, Tennessee; Dr. Daniel Hook, Georgia; Dr. E. Parmley, New York; Francis Dungan, Baltimore; J. J. Moss, Ohio; M. Mobley, Iowa; William Rowzee Pennsylvania; Alexander Graham, Alabama; and William Clark, Mississippi. Corresponding Secretary, James Challen, Cincinnati; Recording Secretary, George S. Jenkins; Treasurer, Archibald Trowbridge, Cincinnati.

Besides these there were twenty-five Managers, viz: T. J. Melish, George Tait, S. S. Clark, Er. B. S. Lawson, T. J. Murdock, S. H. Hathaway, Andrew Leslie, Thurston Crane, C. H. Gould, Dr. N. T. Marshall, R. T. Latimer, James Leslie, William A. Trowbridge, John Taffe, all of Cincinnati; and Lewis Wells, of Covington. The rest were chosen from other and distant localities. Samuel Church, Pennsylvania; George McManus, Illinois; R. L. Coleman, Virginia; William Morton, Kentucky; P. S. Fall, Kentucky; Elijah Goodwin, Indiana; S. S. Church, Missouri; A. Gould, New York; Alexander Hall, Ohio; and J. B. Ferguson, Tennessee.

This, take them as a group, is a host of grand men—approved of God and honored with the confidence of the people. We wish we had time to speak of them individually—especially those who, as we call the army roll, answer from beyond the river. We do not notice Errett and Franklin among them, but they were in the next year—the former as a Vice-President, and the latter, a member of the Board. But Talbot Fanning has dropped out, and the earnest missionary man, A. S. Hayden, O., appears on the roll. In the beginning, some of these brethren were elected to office in the society upon their supposed interest in its welfare. A few mistakes were made, but as fast as they were ascertained, from year to year, they were corrected, and more active friends introduced. Thus we find, in 1853, Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, John Young, James M. Mathes and L. H. Jameson among the Vice-Presidents; and John A. Dearborn, George W. Bishop, R. M. Bishop, W. B. Mooklar, A. B. Green and Isaac Strickle among the Board. Benjamin Franklin, too, has been promoted, and is found as the first Vice-President among a corps of twenty. We pass down through the years and new actors appear upon the stage. In 1854 we recall J. B. New, Samuel Rogers, Dr. J. Hopple, W. P. Stratton, John D. Stillwell, B. K. Smith, William Morton and John I. Rogers. We must, too, deny ourselves the temptation to come down unto the nearer years. Men as true, as able, as trusted as any of them, were added from year to year, but we can not name them. Suffice it to say that the society has ever been in the hands of the truest and most representative men of the Disciples in the entire United States. If it be an apostasy, then, I ask, where has been the orthodoxy of the Reformation, and who has represented it? Our chief editors, writers, educators, ministers, of all distinctions, officials and non-officials, have served under its appointment, honored it by their advocacy, and sustained it by their contributions.

Look at this body of men—this host of evangelical volunteers—marshaled to fulfill the Savior's orders to preach the gospel to every nation. There is John O. Kane, the trumpet-voiced evangelist; James M. Mathes, the acute and vigilant editor; J. B. New, the embodiment of ancient order; George Campbell, the warm-hearted exhorter; Elijah Goodwin, the "wise, practical preacher;" and L. H. Jameson, poet and sweet singer—all of Indiana; and who shall say they did not represent the piety, the intelligence and the soundness of the brotherhood from whom they came? Was Ohio misrepresented? David S. Burnet, himself among the greatest of missionaries—an orator, a gentleman, and, early and late, zealous in all that contributed to the growth and piety of the church - was he a "blind leader of the blind?" The Haydens, mighty in the Scriptures, persuasive in speech, and leaders in sacred song, and Moss and Green and Watkins, all skillful to use the sword of the Spirit to attack or defend—were they untrue to our primitive plea and perverters of the law according to the *Christian Baptist?* And Benjamin Franklin, our "Senior Wrangler," the scarred veteran before whose set lance so many sectarians have fallen—was he inclined to Progressionism, or aspiring

to be a secretary? Did these men, early famed among their people, misrepresent, or mislead Ohio?

Time would fail me to speak of J. T. Johnson, the Chevalier Bayard of the pulpit in Kentucky; the devout Morton; John Smith, logician and wit, and of a conscience for veracity that would not compromise the truth even in an anecdote; and P. S. Fall, scholar, theologian and philosopher—have there been braver, truer, safer and sounder men among us than these? And were they not, with their compeer, George W. Elley, pillars and supports of the Missionary Society from the first? When, in May, 1850, these grand men, with many others, their peers in piety, zeal and earnest foresight in matters connected with the prosperity of Zion, met in Lexington and organized "the Kentucky State Meeting," with a "President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and a Board of Managers," and resolved to aid by their co-operation the General Missionary Society at Cincinnati, did they mean to betray the Disciples of Kentucky into the hands of an ecclesiastical court, or to interfere with the proper independence of the churches?

We notice, in looking over the minutes of this memorable convention of the generous-hearted brotherhood of Kentucky, that Alexander Campbell was there, and he thought it good to add to the report as made out by Bro. Kendrick, a beautiful tribute of his own to the venerable Jacob Creath, Sr., who was also present and spoke at the close of the convention. You will pardon me, if in this memorial address, I not only pause to notice this significant fact, but also ask you to listen to the tender words in which one of these heroic leaders spoke of the other: "Though his once brilliant eye is quenched in darkness, and his soul-subduing voice is broken into weak tones, still, he rises in his soul while nature sinks in years, and with a majesty of thought which naught but heaven and hope can inspire, he spoke to us a few last words, which so enraptured my soul, that in the ecstasy of feeling produced by them, when he closed there was silence in my heart for half an hour; and when I recovered myself, every word had so passed away, that nothing remained but a melancholy reflection that I should never again hear that most eloquent tongue, which had echoed for half a century through Northern Kentucky with such resistless sway as to have quelled the maddening strife of sectarian tongues, and propitiated myriads of ears and hearts to the divine eloquence of almighty love." Oh, ye murmuring dyspeptics, who crouch behind fictitious names, and tremble when the Lord's hosts are in motion, lest they should trample down some of the little hedges which you have been so carefully and nervously training about the diffusive spirit of the gospel—can you not sit for half an hour with silence in your hearts, and feel how great a work it is to "go into all the world and preach the gospel unto every creature?"

The Missionary Society has always been straitened for means to carry out its generous designs. For the first four and five years of its operations its receipts ranged from about three to four thousand dollars per year. In 1856 they fell to something under $2,000. I believe there was a financial panic this year, but there were other reasons. Up to this time we had not dared to have a salaried officer, and though we had had a corresponding secretary in name, his duties were not defined and the society had not authorized the board to affix a salary. In 1857 this fatal defect was remedied, and the twelfth article of the Constitution inserted. Bro. Benjamin Franklin made the first report as corresponding secretary under this new arrangement. Bro. C. L. Loos had been appointed by the society, but after a few months' service, being called to the Presidency of Eureka College, he resigned, and at the earnest request of the board, Bro. Franklin accepted the office, and labored diligently in its duties. The interest felt in the society, as well as the nature of the prejudice against it at that, time we gather from his report. He says: "That there is a decided improvement in the heart of the brotherhood this year over last, in reference to the missionary cause, is, I think, as evident as that a rapid improvement has taken place in many other respects. The missionary spirit is on the increase. We must,

with the principles we hold, at no very distant period become a great missionary people. But there has been a strong prejudice against the Missionary Society. This we have labored to counteract, and, I think, to a considerable extent it has abated. I do not believe there is now any considerable amount of prejudice against the society, or opposition to it, any place where there would be anything of consequence done for it, if all prejudices were removed." This year (1857) the receipts were nearly double those of the preceding year. The following year the society called to its aid our incomparable worker, Bro. Isaac Errett, who accepted the secretaryship only upon the condition that the successful pioneer worker in missions, Dr. J. P. Robison, should be associated with him in the duties of the office. He entered upon his labors in 1858, and continued to serve for three years. The receipts ran up the first year of his management to $7,000, and in 1860 amounted to $16,000. After this they fluctuated about a considerably lower level, and in 1869—when the Louisville Plan was adopted—they stood at about $8,000. Under this plan they have been still further diminished, till now they are scarcely more than one-half of their amount in 1869.

With these fluctuations in the receipts of the society there has been a corresponding result in missionary work. The Jerusalem Mission was sustained till 1854, when the civil disturbances of the country interrupted it, and Dr. Barclay and his family returned home. In 1858 it was re-established, and in May of that year we find the missionary family again on their way to Jerusalem. But this mission, which in the outset excited so much enthusiasm, was destined to still further interruption. In 1861 our desolating civil war had commenced. True, the treasury of the society reported nearly $6,000 of receipts for this year, and an unexpended balance in the treasury of nearly $4,300. But the means devoted to this mission the previous year were furnished by Virginia, and her further contributions being cut off by the war, Bro B. was informed that the mission could no longer be continued. Accordingly we find, that by a letter dated the 11th of October, 1861, Bro. Barclay sends in his resignation to the board, and that the mission is ordered, by resolution of the society in 1862, to be for the time discontinued. It has never been revived. The Corresponding Secretary, Bro. D. S. Burnet, speaking in his report of 1861, of this mission, says: "During the past year the results of the Jerusalem Mission have been much the same as those of the year preceding. The field is as sterile as the rock on which Jerusalem is built."

In 1858 the Jamaica Mission was established, and on the 20th of January Bro. J. O. Beardslee and family embarked for that island. He continued his labors in this field till 1864, when his connection with the mission ceased. In 1866 he resumed his charge, but though it may be said that this mission was, all things considered, an encouraging success, it was finally abandoned for the want of means on the part of the society further to sustain it.

Interesting as it might prove, we can not enter upon a review of the society's operations in home missions. We conclude our reference to our operations in foreign fields, with a feeling of sadness, that on this twenty-fifth anniversary we have to report, that nowhere in all the wide foreign fields destitute of the gospel, have we to-day a single herald of the cross. Barclay is again pleading for his beloved Jerusalem; Jamaica is stretching out her hands for help; and since the untimely death of Cross, Liberia is forgotten. That the missionary spirit is not dead among us, this vast assembly is a sufficient proof; that missionary work is not provided for as it once was, these abandoned missions testify.

Pardon me for this dull recital of facts. To make them short, I must needs give them dry. You may clothe them with what body of inference it pleaseth you I have recited them mainly as introductory to a few words about the Louisville Plan. This plan, as we so well remember, was adopted at Louisville in October, 1869. It grew out of the wear and tear of a protracted prejudice against the organization of the society. Bro. Franklin's assurance in 1857, when he was corresponding secretary, that this prejudice

had considerably abated under his counteracting labors, justified a prophecy that the society would soon rise above its influence altogether, at least with all who did not plead objections as a cloak for their covetousness. But this prophecy had proved false. The prejudice still murmured against us. "The organization is not scriptural; it is not founded upon the churches; it is, in no organic sense, representative of the churches." These objections, and inferences from them, were conscientiously urged by some, and with much severity and denunciation by others. In May, 1869, the society held a semi-annual meeting in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and here the effects of disagreement on this great subject were painfully felt by many of the truest friends to missions in the convention. And so it came to pass that at a recess in the sessions for dinner, Bro. W. T. Moore proposed to your speaker that we should take a walk and talk this matter over. The result was a motion before the convention, offered by Bro. Moore, to refer this whole matter to a committee. The resolution read: "That a committee of twenty be appointed to take into consideration the whole question of evangelization, and report, if possible, a scriptural and practical plan for raising money and spreading the gospel; said committee to report at the Louisville meeting in October next." This resolution was adopted by the society. In order to secure the largest measure of harmony and the fullest representation of the entire brotherhood, the members of this committee were chosen with the most careful consideration, and from all States that had been active in their interest in the cause of missions. In addition to this, the State Missionary Conventions were requested to send delegates to act with this committee in preparing the plan sought for.

The members of the committee of twenty, appointed at St. Louis, were W. T. Moore, Ohio; W. K. Pendleton, West Virginia; Alex Procter, Missouri; W. A. Belding, New York; R. R. Sloan, Ohio; Enos Campbell, Illinois; T. W. Caskey, Mississippi; Isaac Errett, Ohio; J. C. Reynolds, Illinois; J. S. Sweeney, Illinois; Joseph King, Pennsylvania; Robert Graham, Kentucky; M. E. Lard, Kentucky; G. W. Longan, Missouri; Benjamin Franklin, Indiana; W. D. Carnes, Tennessee; C. L. Loos, West Virginia; J. S. Lamar, Georgia; and A. I. Hobbs, Iowa.

The delegates appointed by State Missionary Conventions, to act with this committee, were A. E. Myers, West Virginia; D. R Dungan, Nebraska; Winthrop H. Hopson, Kentucky; C. G. Bartholomew, Indiana; A. B. Jones, Missouri; W. L. Hayden, New York; Edwin A. Lodge, Michigan; O. Ebert, Michigan; N. A. Walker, Indiana; I. B. Grubbs, Kentucky; S. E. Shepard, Ohio; P. Blaisdell, Massachusetts; and J. W. Butler, Illinois.

This movement was made in the sincerest and most trustful spirit of compromise. It was a sacrifice on the part of many to the feelings and judgment of others, in the desire to satisfy their theoretical objections and to conciliate their prejudices. The committee met in Louisville and spent some days in preparation of the report, after having had the matter for months before under personal consideration and advisement. They were a body of the ablest men amongst us. I felt strong in the strength of our chiefs, when I stood among them in council. I think we realized the situation and felt both its reponsibility and its difficulty. But we went at the work prayerfully, hopefully and courageously. The whole theory of the plan was clearly grasped, and every detail was analyzed, criticised and adjusted, till the whole stood before us clear, consistent, scriptural and satisfactory. It was an earnest and a careful work. I shall never forget the labors of the night which you, Bros. Errett and Moore and Munnell and myself, spent on it. We had talked it all over and agreed about the substance of it in committee of the whole, when it was referred to us to put into proper shape and order and expression. We had only a night in which to do it. We met in an upper room of the hospitable home of our Bro. Winthrop H. Hopson, and there wrestled all night for the inspiration and the wisdom and the wit which we needed. Morning came and with its light the end of our toil and counsel. We were satisfied and bore our work back to the committee—and so it went to that convention, the grandest we have ever held.

There were many men of many minds waiting for it in the convention. Some—*many*—anxious and fearful lest the production of a "scriptural plan" had proved an impossibility; some satisfied in advance that it *was* impossible and prepared to *prove* it; some concurring on the whole, but nervously watchful about particulars; and some—many these were—confident that there could be no scriptural barrier to the execution of the Savior's command to preach the gospel, and prepared, therefore, to welcome a triumphant success. And it was a triumphant success. It was taken up article by article, discussed with a criticism perfectly exhaustive, and with a unanimity unparalleled adopted by the convention. We felt borne up as on the divine strength of Christian harmony, and when man after man, from whom we did not expect an open approval, gave in his consent, and at last the hard to please and harder to hold veteran editor of the *Review* rang out his verdict that it was *scriptural*, and thanked God that we had at last got a plan that was *based upon the people*, and, when Bro. Moore asked him if he too would not sign it, answered "Yes," the friends of missions were profoundly moved, and there was something very like a murmur of applause that rustled through the house. We were gratified that the corresponding secretary of 1857, who did so much to counteract prejudice, and, in fact, as he assured us, well-nigh exorcised it from all hearts save the covetous, but who had in after-years fallen from his first estate, was again with us, converted to his first love and very happy in the reconciliation. If he has since again shown the usual fickleness of passionate and impulsive lovers it is to be regretted.

I have spoken of the unanimity with which the plan of the committee was adopted by the convention. There was but one essential modification, and of that I beg you will indulge me with a word. It was made in the eighth article of the report of the committee, but stands in the seventh section of the second article of the constitution. It was introduced first by Bro. J. W. McGarvey, but adopted in the form of a substitute offered by Bro. Jacob Burnet. This section may be called the financial plank in our missionary platform; and in looking for the secret of our financial failure, here, so far as it may be accounted for in the plan, is the place to find it. I merely suggest the thought. I have not time to prosecute any inquiry about it; but I hope others will give it the attention it calls for. The modification of that article to which I refer has reference to the distribution of contributions. The article said that "one-half of said contributions may be under the control of the District Boards, for missionary work in the districts; the other half to be sent to the State Board, to be divided equally between it and the General Board for their respective works." The modification added, "But this recommendation is not to be considered as precluding a different disposition of funds when the church contributing shall so decide." It requires but little perspicacity to see, that this addition emasculates the article of all its practical force as a rule of co-operation, and allows churches to come into the organization and act as members, but with full liberty to decline any share in its work. And hereto we invite your wisdom.

Mr. President and Brethren in Convention: I have trespassed tediously upon your patience. Consider me as the muse of history straying among the monuments of twenty-five years of our missionary work, and excuse me if I have not been able to give you a respectable story of them in the span of an hour. I have given you the ship's reckoning, that you may see where she is, what seas have been sailed over, and what spread out yet before us. You have seen some of the men that launched her, and who, through the years and amid the storms and calms of her course, have stood upon her deck steering her way and working her rigging, hoping and praying through the long night, and waiting for the dawn of morning. If I have been compelled to speak of the rocks against which she has sometimes struck, remember that I am only faithfully reporting the story of her log book; and if occasionally one of the crew appears in mutiny, remember that the shame is his, whose is the deed—not his who records it. Let us turn from the indifferent, the hostile, and the false, and rejoice to-night in the illustrious roll of the true that

have fallen, and the brave who are yet battling for the right; and while we stand upon this narrow isthmus that separates the verdicts of the past from the duties of the future, let us lift our eyes up over the wide seas yet before us, and spread our sails for the farthest shore to which the gospel may yet be borne. Let us push our prows into all ports, and wherever there is a people "sitting in darkness and the shadow of death," let the shout go up, bursting through the valleys and sounding over the hill: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, Come ye to the waters; and he that hath no money, Come ye, buy and eat: Yea, come, buy wine and milk, without money and without price."—Isaiah lv. 1.

At the close of the address the audience sang the words of the 152d hymn in the Christian Hymn Book, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," etc.

The Chairman of the Committee on Order of Business, A. I. Hobbs, reported for Wednesday as follows:

TUESDAY, 8:30 A. M.—FIRST SESSION.

1. Opening Exercises.
2. Continued Enrollment.
3. Report of the General Sunday-school Secretary, F. M. Green, Ohio.
4. Essay on Foreign Missions, by Joseph King, Pennsylvania.
5. Discussion of the same, in ten-minute speeches for one hour.
6. At 10:30 A. M., Report of Delegation to Free Baptist Convention, held in Providence, Rhode Island.
7. Reception and Address of Dr. Graham, of Chicago, and A. H. Heath, of Providence, Rhode Island, Delegates from the Free Baptist Convention.
8. Social exercises the remainder of the morning session.

AFTERNOON.

1. Opening Exercises at 2 P. M.
2. Continued Enrollment.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Pioneer's Address.
5. Miscellaneous Business.

EVENING.

1. Opening Exercises at 7:30 P. M.
2. Essay on Home Missions, by L. L. Carpenter, of Indiana.
3. Discussion of the same subject for one hour, under the ten-minute rule.

At a meeting of the pioneer preachers, James Challen was chosen to present their address.

Convention adjourned. Benediction by Bro. L. B. Wilkes, of Missouri.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.—8:30 A. M.

The Convention assembled at the appointed hour, and was called to order by the President, who read the twenty-third Psalm, after which the Convention was led in prayer by Bro. William Lane. Minutes of previous session were read and approved.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following additional names as members of the Convention:

Delegates.—T. V. Berry, Illinois; J. Z. Tyler, W. H. Clemmett, Jno. B. Cary, Geo. P. Stacy, D. A. Snow, Virginia; Jno. B. McCleary, Kansas; J. A. Roberts, D. R. Van Buskirk, U. C. Brewer, Robt. Blount, Indiana; A. N. Gilbert, Maryland; T. D. Garvin, Ohio.

Life Directors.—Jno. Shackleford, R. Milligan, Kentucky; Isaac Errett, Ohio; Chas. D. Hurlbut (Mrs. E. S. Rowzee, L. M.), Pennsylvania; W. S. Dickinson, Mrs. Ella Dickinson, Ohio.

Life Members.—Mrs. R. R. Sloan, Ohio; Mrs. R. Milligan, Mrs. W. K. Pendleton, West Virginia.

Visitors.—M. P. Hayden, Theo. Johnson, H. T. Morrison, W. A. Trowbridge, Jno. Taffe, W. B. Thompson, Wm. Williams, W. E. Nelson, T. F. Davidson, Ohio; H. D. Lucas, J. B. Thomas, Geo. Owen, H. Musgrove, Mrs. W. B. Emmal, Mrs. H. D. Lucas, W. G. Irvin, H. J. Russell, G. S. Myers, D. H. Gary, Indiana; W. T. Daniel, jr., Virginia; J. W. Spriggs, Illinois; Wm. Dorsey, Missouri; O. H. Derry, Ohio; J. S. West, Ohio; A. H. Moore, A. S. Reed, Mrs. C. H. Reed, Mrs. Mary Markley, Miss Lizzie Wright, Mrs. S. J. Hill, Mrs. C. Snodgrass, Ohio; Mrs. J. T. Ashbrook, Sallie Abbott, Kentucky; Mrs. Wm. Dorsey, Missouri; D. J. Mathews, Mrs. M. B. Lucas, Iowa; Mrs. E. A. McElroy, Miss Jane Galbraith, Ohio.

Mrs. R. T. Brown, Mrs. S. A. Norris, Mrs. Alma White, Mrs. E. T. Dickinson, Delegates from Ladies' Christian Missionary Society.

On motion of W. K. Pendleton, of West Virginia, all members of the Church of Christ in attendance on this Convention be requested to enroll their names as visiting members of the Convention. Carried.

On motion of A. Wilcox all members of other religious bodies be invited to enroll their names and participate in the deliberations of the Convention. Carried.

The General Secretary of Sunday-schools, F. M. Green, of Ohio, read his report, which, on motion of Bro. Lucas, of Illinois, was referred to a committee of three, as follows: D. R. Lucas, Illinois; John I. Rogers; Wm. Baxter.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL SECRETARY.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Another year has gone, and we are permitted to meet once more for mutual encouragement, counsel and advice. No field on which our individual or associated work has been expended has furnished a richer or gladder harvest in the past than the Sunday-school; and the promise of future abundance gladdens the reapers of the golden grain.

The early and careful religious training of children into the right way of the Lord is imperatively demanded by the Scriptures, by reason, and by the moral necessities of the age in which we are permitted to live and labor.

The result of this instruction and training can not be bounded by an earthly horizon. In ever-widening circles it reaches out toward the infinite and the eternal.

Parental training has the verbal authority of God. It was always a necessity and it always will be; but other forms and methods of instruction are ordained because of the necessities of times. In this way, "in the fullness of time," the church herself became, in the knowledge and wisdom of God, a necessity; then the church school, which was a prominent feature of the early, brave days of the church.

But the church, or Sunday-school, is peculiarly a necessity of this age. Parental instruction and home religious training have been sadly neglected, while the almost godless instruction of our common schools is a fearful spur which the Lord of all is using to quicken the actions of his people and send them with his banner into the conflict with those who have never "walked mournfully before the Lord of hosts."

1. The intellectual character of this age demands that all the people should know the grandest system of truth. The Bible contains the purest and grandest system of truth ever pronounced in the hearing of the world, and it is the text-book in all our Sunday-school instruction.

2. The intense activity of this age demands that we should make provision for its religious instruction. No man is safe in this world, in any business, unless the everlasting arms are underneath him.

3. The skeptical character of this age demands that we should fortify ourselves and our children against its influence, and guard them from its seductions and its power. The word of God hid in the heart of the child is a safe guard against the sin that easily besets. There is no voice of rejoicing and salvation except in the tabernacles of the righteous. As a religious people we have been in the morning skirmish against infidelity; our plea will not allow us to draw off our forces until the final, victorious charge is made.

4. The moral power of the church is largely dependent upon the religious enlightenment of its members. The word of God should dwell in their hearts richly, that their joy may be full and their activities unimpeded. The security of the church depends, after its living Head, upon its living members. As long as the members of the body live, the body can not die.

II. Notwithstanding all its imperfections, the modern Sunday-school has been a great teacher walking in the midst of this age, or sitting in the temple with the doctors and counselors of its philosophies. The whole world has been made the richer by its presence; while the religious world has been especially benefited.

1. It has taught the religious world to *speak* more of Jesus as the Divine Savior. His life, his person, his character, his offices, and his salvation are themes transcendently above all the dogmas of the past over which men contended with amazing tenacity.

2. It has taught them to associate the love of Jesus with the faith that works by love in all their efforts to improve the condition of the church and society.

3. It has taught the value of the Bible history—especially that of the New Testament. It may do to *tug away* at the "wild olive tree," or to construct

splendid schemes of prophetic interpretation for those who are "profoundly skilled in analytic," but for children, never. The love of Jesus which everywhere shines in his personal history, as recorded in the gospels, is like a garden of delights to him who hides it in his own heart.

4. It has taught preachers to preach with more simplicity and vividness, if they would reach the hearts and minds of the young. The concrete, pictorial, and direct style of speaking is always delightful to children; it is also helpful to adults.

III. But our object is now to *report*, and not to preach. As a body of religious people we have every reason to be thankful, and gratified with the success of the year. We can report without reserve, or qualification, that there has been a commendable interest taken in the success of the Sunday-school in all of the States specially mentioned in our report of last year. In some of the States great things have been undertaken and great things done. Kentucky is a notable example of this. Her State association was organized November 4, 1873. Since that time not less than seventy-five new schools have been organized through its influence, in parts of the State heretofore almost barren of Sunday-school interest. The State Board also arranged for a series of Sunday-school Institutes, which were successful beyond the anticipations of those who were instrumental in planning and conducting them.

These Institutes were held during the month of June, 1874, at Cynthiana, Mayslick, Lancaster, Mt. Vernon, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Princeton, and Paducah.

There were present at these meetings, in the aggregate, fifty-six preachers, sixty-nine superintendents, and one hundred and ninety-three teachers, besides the local attendance, which was good at every place, especially at the night sessions. The work in Kentucky is now fairly on the road to greater and completer success.

Missouri has also made excellent progress. Besides the general advancement in Sunday-school organization and work, a Normal Sunday-school Institute was held at Canton, beginning July 14, 1874, and continuing ten days. At this institute instruction was given by B. H. Smith, J. M. Henry, J. H. McCullough, W. W. Dowling, J. H. Garrison, L. H. Dowling, Z. M. Parvin, and others, in the Evidences of Divine Revelation; Sacred History and Geography; Scripture Exegesis; Christian Doctrine; Theory and Practice of Teaching, and Sacred Music.

The course of instruction was well arranged and a credit to those who managed it. This kind of institute was the first ever attempted in the West, and the second of its kind in this country. The success of this first effort was so encouraging that it was decided to make it permanent. Steps were taken to hold a similar Institute annually, at some convenient point in the Mississippi Valley.

Indiana held another of her mammoth State Conventions, at Logansport, in August. The testimony of those present is "that it was the best of all." Besides this meeting, institutes and smaller conventions have been held in various parts of the State.

Ohio, at its annual Convention in Toledo, in May, decided to place the business interests of its State association under the control of the State Missionary Society. This was done with some misgivings as to the result; but, so far it has in no wise hindered the splendid district work for which the State has always been noted. The State Missionary Board resolved to hold a Sunday-school Institute in every mission district in connection with the missionary meeting of the district. So far this has been done.

New York is already making arrangements for a series of Institutes at that State.

Pennsylvania made a fine record last year, and this year has taken no backward step. West Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and other States have not been idle, though their action has not yet been reduced to any permanent form. For all these efforts we are thankful and our hope for the future is strong and clear.

IV. A year has scarcely gone since any decided effort was made to unitize our general forces and labor. The question of a General Sunday-school Secretary was canvassed at the last General Convention, but no definite conclusions were reached. The General Board, however, upon consideration, decided that they had the power to appoint an agent or secretary, to superintend the general work, whenever it appeared advisable or necessary. Acting upon this decision, they appointed F. M. Green, of Ohio, to this work, with the understanding that the agency should not lay any financial burden upon the society during the year.

The Secretary immediately began his labors, which have been continued to the present, in every field where it has been possible for him to go.

There are two questions which need the attention and wisdom of this Convention, if the office and work of the General Secretary are to be a permanent part of our associated effort:

1. What is the best plan for our general Sunday-school work?
2. What is the best financial plan?

These questions are vital. In order to obtain the best possible advice upon the subject letters were addressed to all the State Missionary Secretaries, to Sunday-school Secretaries, and to other prominent brethren who were interested, asking their judgment upon these two questions. The questions, bearing as they did upon so important and yet so new an enterprise, were more easily asked than answered. The following is an analysis of the answers received:

On the first question one brother suggests a complete organization of each State, district and school. Another that we ought to work up a State at a time, and note the results.

Two others suggest that it can be done best by holding district institutes, and, finally, that two others suggest that for the present it can be done best by a large amount of office work.

On the second question, three favor special collections for the general Sunday-school cause; and three dividends from the regular Sunday-school collections.

It was hardly to be expected that any definite arrangement could be perfected during the initial year. The work is too important to risk many mistakes, and too new to gather much from individual experience. It is suggested that we can accomplish the result we desire most easily by adopting something like the following plan:

1. Make the office or agency of the General Sunday-school Secretary a permanent feature of our General Missionary organization.
2. In the present condition of our finances the General Convention shall furnish the necessary stationery, postage and printing for the general work, and beyond this not to be held particularly responsible for any of the other expenses of the Secretary.
3. Each State organization, or body of Sunday-school workers desiring the special services of the Secretary, shall be responsible for the same.
4. As soon as possible let the General Convention create a special Sunday-school fund, the proceeds of which may be used in carrying on the work. It is believed that something can be done in this way, which will at least lay the foundation for future success.

V. As a body of Christians basing our entire associated action on the authority and liberty of the Word of God, we can not take too great an interest in the church and school. A quarter of a century has passed away since any decided stand was taken in favor of this department in the Church of Christ, in which the children, youth and adults of the church and community may receive training in Christian knowledge, experience and work. Previous to that time it was only here and there that Sunday-schools were conducted and sustained in congregations. The result is that nearly, if not quite, a whole generation of children, our own and others, have been trained by other religious bodies and lost to us. It is high time that we should realize that the church school, like the church itself, is an agency of a divine hand; that

it is not a mere accident in the history of the church; and that it is an essential part of the existing life and activity of the congregations.

It is no competitor against family training or admonition; and it is no substitute for either family or pulpit. It does a work that neither can do, and, as far as the facts are before us, neither has done. If we would return to primitive and apostolic practice in our methods of Christian labor, we must not neglect this splendid agency. It supplements the best work of the family, the church, and the State. As a religious people we ought to concentrate our energies upon the work of Bible teaching on the Lord's Day, that we may send forth in the next generation men "saturated with a knowledge and love of the truth as God has given it to us in his word."

No one should imagine that the Sunday-school is a kind of a pillow upon which the parental or individual conscience may go to sleep. No, it is the training department of the church itself, where each successive generation is trained in Christian truth—in the knowledge and fear of the Lord. Our prayer is, that when we celebrate our Semi-Centennial Anniversary, that family training shall be as wide and intelligent as possible among us, and our Sunday-school and Church work a hundred-fold more effective than it is to-day.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. GREEN, General Sunday-school Secretary.

Following the Order of Business Bro. Joseph King, of Pennsylvania, read a most impressive essay on Foreign Missions.

The time having arrived for the special order of the morning, viz: Hearing the report of the Committee appointed to attend the Free Baptist Triennial Conference, at Providence, Rhode Island, W. T. Moore, of Ohio, read the report, which is as follows:

Your Committee, appointed to attend the recent Triennial Conference of the Free Baptists, at Providence, Rhode Island, beg leave to report that two of their number met with the Conference on Friday, the 9th inst., and were fraternally and most cordially received by that body. The very best opportunity was afforded us to present the object of our mission; while we were at all times treated with the most generous hospitality and marked Christian courtesy.

The following extract from their proceedings, as published in the Providence *Journal*, will give you the spirit of the occasion when we were formally received as delegates from your body:

"Rev. Mr. Moore, in a well-prepared and earnestly delivered address, set forth the belief and tenets of the body of Christians which he represented, and asked that a committee from this Conference be appointed to confer with a committee from that body, to consider the practicability of a closer union between the two bodies. Mr. Moore's address received the most hearty commendation while being delivered, and the applause of the Conference at its close.

"Rev. Dr. Belding, of New York, from the same Convention, also made a few remarks.

"Rev. D. M. Graham, of Chicago, moved that the address of Mr. Moore be referred to the Committee on Correspondence, which passed.

"Rev. Mr. Moore asked the Conference to send delegates to the Christian Missionary Convention, which will be held in Cincinnati on the 20th inst.

"The Moderator, Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, replied to Mr. Moore, saying, 'The fraternal feelings which you have most cordially and eloquently expressed are most heartily reciprocated by this body,' and called upon Rev. Mr. Day to respond to Rev. Mr. Moore's address in behalf of the Conference.

"Rev. Dr. Day spoke very pleasantly concerning the address and the reverend gentleman who made it, and closed by saying: 'We thank him for it, and send our thanks over his shoulders to the people from whom he comes, and bid him say to them when he returns, that their word, spoken through the lips of their representative, is a word which we could not forget if we tried, and would as soon cut off our right hand as try to forget.' "

In reference to our request for a Committee of Conference to consider the question of union between the two bodies, the following extract from our address will give you the exact language of our proposition:

"While we are not authorized to propose a union between your churches and ours, we are not without hope that these friendly visits may lead to precisely that result. We believe, furthermore, that the people whom we represent would greatly rejoice in having a committee appointed by this Conference to meet a similar committee from us, to confer with respect to the union of the two bodies. Such a union, we think, would be beneficial in many ways. Our people are mainly in the West and South; yours are in the East and Middle States. Geographically we supplement each other, and a union between us would give a new impetus to the great principles we mutually advocate. Is such a union practicable? It is certainly desirable."

In response to this proposition, the Conference appointed a committee of five of their ablest men to confer with us. We therefore respectfully ask this Convention to appoint a similar committee that the whole matter may be fully canvassed before the next meeting of our respective bodies.

We take pleasure also in stating that the Conference appointed two delegates to bear fraternal greetings to this Convention. When these delegates have been formally received, we hope you will take such action with regard to this whole matter as its great importance certainly demands.

Respectfully,

W. T. MOORE,
W. A. BELDING, } *Committee.*

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the President introduced to the audience Bro. D. M. Graham, of Chicago, delegate from the Triennial Conference held at Providence, Rhode Island.

To the many happy remarks of Dr. Graham, Bro. Robert Graham, of Lexington, Kentucky, made a fitting response in behalf of the Convention.

MR. PRESIDENT AND DEAR BRETHREN:—It is a peculiar pleasure to me to be the bearer of the Christian and fraternal greetings of our General Conference to this National Convention. Without exception, our people were happy to greet your delegates. With joy we listened to their statements of your views and your desires for the union of all God's people, and especially of all who practice adult baptism upon the Bible and nothing but the Bible. Those views and desires we heartily reciprocate, and will meet you more than half way in a full and thorough union.

This is not the place and time to enter into details of points of agreement and difference—these being properly the work of our mutual committees. One thing I will say, however, bearing upon this future work, that your delegates were very full and frank in presenting the characteristic doctrines of your body, and nothing which they said during their sojourn among us elicited more interest, and, in the main, more hearty indorsement.

Trusting you will send delegates to our next Conference, and that meanwhile our committees may be far on the way toward organic union, accept through me the thanks of our Conference for the fraternal reception accorded their humble representative. Allow me here to express my disappointment and regret in not finding here on my arrival Rev. A. H. Heath, of Providence, my colleague in this pleasant duty.

May the Divine blessings be with you in your present deliberations and future prosperity.

W. K. Pendleton, of West Virginia, offered the following:

Resolved, That we receive with peculiar pleasure the facts presented to us in the report of Bros. Moore and Belding, and that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to confer with the committee of Free Baptists on all matters connected with the proposed union of the two bodies, with instructions to use their best endeavors to effect such a union upon a scriptural basis and report the result of their conference to the next meeting of this Convention.

After remarks, by Bro. Errett, it was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

The committee appointed is as follows: W. K. Pendleton, West Virginia; Isaac Errett, Ohio; Robert Graham, Kentucky; L. B. Wilkes, Missouri; W. T. Moore, Ohio.

The remainder of the morning session was spent in social exercises, led by A. Wilcox, of Ohio. These exercises were participated in by Brethren David Walk, George Darsie, A. N. Gilbert, D. M. Graham, L. Cooley and William Baxter.

The President announced the following committee on place of next Convention, viz: Enos Campbell, Missouri;

W. L. Hayden, Pennsylvania; J. B. Cary, Virginia; James Trabue, Kentucky; L. H. Jameson, Indiana.

After announcement by the President, the Convention adjourned.

Benediction by James Challen.

Wednesday, 2 P. M.—Second Day.

The Convention assembled at the appointed hour and was called to order by the President, who read the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, after which prayer was offered by Bro. H. S. Earl.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

On motion of R. R. Sloan, of Ohio, the rules were suspended and the discussion on the subject of Foreign Missions was the order for the first afternoon hour. This discussion was participated in by Enos Campbell, O. A. Burgess, Thomas Munnell, C. D. Hurlbut, Isaac Errett, D. M. Graham, W. T. Moore, H. S. Earl and W. K. Pendleton, who closed his remarks by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That we fully acknowledge the obligation to preach the gospel to every nation, and that we will, by earnest prayer, exhortation and persistent appeals to the brotherhood, do all in our power to hasten the day when we shall renew our missionary efforts in foreign lands.

Remarks were made upon this resolution by Brethren Lane, Burgess, Pendleton, when it was unanimously adopted.

B. A. Hinsdale, of Ohio, from the Committee to which the report of the Board was referred, made the following report:

The Committee to which was referred the report of the Board beg leave to report that they have had the subject under consideration, and that the following recommendations embody the conclusions they have reached:

1. That no changes be made in the Constitution except such as are implied in the fifth specification of the report.

2. That the Convention raise and appropriate for missionary work the coming year the following sums for the purposes named: For the missions already established among the Freedmen, $3,000; for the Louisville Bible

School, $1,000; for missions in Nebraska, $2,000, and the same sum for missions in Kansas.

3. That the Board instruct the Corresponding Secretary to spend so much of his time as they may think consistent with his other duties, in raising money by making direct personal appeals to individuals and churches, and that the Board be instructed to appoint such other agents as may be necessary to raise, in the same way, the amount required to carry into effect all the provisions herein contained.

4. That individuals and churches be solicited, in compliance with the provision of Section VII, Article 2, recognizing the right of each church to order the appropriation of its own funds, to open immediate communication with this Convention by making direct contributions to its treasury without waiting for the call of an agent.

5. That the financial agents of this Convention be authorized and instructed to raise money by selling life memberships and directorships, if in the judgment of the Board it is expedient to do so; and that the Board be empowered to fix the terms of such sales, including the privileges that such memberships and directorships shall entitle their holders to; provided, that no person, not a member of the Christian Church, shall at any time be entitled from purchasing such membership or directorship to the rights of the Convention.

6. That the Committee on the Order of Business designate a time during this Convention for raising money and pledges for the coming year, and that it also designate some suitable person to present the subject to the Convention.

The first section of the report was read. Bro. Móffett moved that it be referred to the Board of Managers for their consideration. After discussion the motion was lost.

Bro. A. I. Hobbs then offered the following substitute for the first section of the report, and discussed it at some length:

That Section VII., under Article 2, be amended by striking out all after the word "to," and insert:—The State Treasury; a definite sum for other missionary work, one-fourth of which shall be sent to the General Treasury, and the remaining three-fourths be under the control of the State Board.

We recommend that Section IX., of Article 2, be amended by adding:—That the State Conventions shall be composed of one delegate from each church of 200 members and under, and one delegate for every additional 200 or larger fraction thereof. Also one delegate from every county in the district who may cast the vote of any church in the county whose delegates may not be present.

Pending the discussion on the substitute, the time for adjournment arrived.

Before the adjournment, on motion of Bro. Hinsdale, a

vote of thanks was tendered to Bro. Pendleton for his address, with the request that it be furnished for publication with the Minutes. Carried.

On motion of W. T. Moore, the report of the Committee, including the substitute offered by Bro. Hobbs, was referred to the following committee: J. B. Cary, Virginia; Elijah Goodwin, Missouri; L. B. Wilkes, Missouri; T. D. Garvin, Ohio; James Challen, Ohio.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Committee on the Report of the General Board, having carefully considered the same, respectfully submit the following as a substitute:

1. Strike out Section I., letter (*c*), and insert:—(*c*). Each State may be divided into districts of suitable limits, with such organization as the State Board may direct.

2. Strike out Section VI.

3. That Section VII. be changed so as to read as follows:—Each church or district, over and above the sum it may contribute for missionary work under its immediate control, shall be requested to give a pledge to pay annually into the State Treasury a definite sum for other missionary work, three-fourths of which shall be retained by the State Board and one-fourth shall be sent quarterly to the Treasurer of the General Board, to be expended under the direction of these Boards respectively.

4. Substitute for Section VIII.:—It shall be the duty of the State Secretary to report all missionary operations of his State quarterly to the General Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. CARY, Chairman,
ELIJAH GOODWIN,
T. D. GARVIN,
JAMES CHALLEN,
} *Committee.*

The report was made the special order for 9 A. M. Thursday.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 7:30 P. M.—SECOND DAY.

The Convention assembled at the appointed hour. J. Z. Tyler, of Richmond, Virginia, read the first Psalm and led the Convention in prayer.

R. R. Sloan, from the Committee on Order of Business, presented the following report:

MORNING SESSION.

1. From 8:15 to 8:45 Social Meeting.
2. Opening Exercises and Enrollment.
3. At 9 A. M. Report of Committee on Report of Board.
4. At 10:30 Report of Bible School.
5. Report of Treasurer and Recording Secretary.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P. M.

1. Report from Ladies' Missionary Society.
2. At 3 P. M. Report of Committees.
3. Election of Officers.
4. Unfinished Business.
5. Five-Minute Speeches from State Delegates.

EVENING SESSION, 7:30 P. M.

1. Essay by J. H. McCullough on Church Edification, with discussion.
2. Address by James Challen, as Representative of the Pioneer Preachers.

L. L. Carpenter, of Indiana, then read an essay on Home Missions, which was followed by a discussion, which was participated in by O. A. Burgess, J. W. McGarvey, Butler K. Smith, A. E. Myers, Wm. Rowzee, W. T. Moore, L. H. Jameson, A. Wilcox, J. H. Hamilton and C. D. Hurlbut.

The President announced the Order of Business for Thursday morning, after which the Convention was adjourned.

Benediction by O. A. Burgess.

THURSDAY, 8:15 A. M.—THIRD DAY.

The Convention assembled at the above hour and spent one-half hour in social worship, led by Bro. O. A. Bartholomew, of Pennsylvania.

The minutes of the previous sessions were read and approved.

The special order for the morning hour was then taken up, which was the discussion of the report of the committee to which was referred the report of the committee to

which the report of the Board was referred. The President stated the question, when the discussion was opened by B. A. Hinsdale, of Ohio, followed by Elijah Goodwin, R. R. Sloan, W. L. Hayden, A. I. Hobbs, A. E. Myers.

A. I. Hobbs offered the following amendment to the report, which he supported by a speech, to which A. E. Myers responded.

A. I. HOBBS' AMENDMENT.

A. I. Hobbs moved to amend the Committee's report by erasing in Section II., Article 4, all of the article after the word "churches" in fourth line, and insert the following:—And counties of the State as follows: One messenger for every county containing co-operating churches, one for every co-operating church of 200 members or under, and one additional messenger for every additional 200 members, or the larger fraction thereof.

In case any co-operating church should fail to be represented, the county messenger may cast her vote.

All of the above, save the last sentence, is the proposed amendment referred to on page 43 of these Minutes, including the Committee of Five's report.

Bro. Isaac Errett offered the following as a substitute for all the reports which have been made on the question:

Resolved, That the General Board, in co-operation with the State Boards, be authorized to secure the services of not less than four evangelists, who shall be selected from our ablest men, and whose duty it shall be to work in the general field, at such places and in such manner as the Board may from time to time direct.

2. That the Convention raise and appropriate for missionary work the coming year the following sums for the purposes named: For the missions already established among the Freedmen, $3,000; for the Louisville Bible School, $1,000; for missions in Nebraska, $2,000; for Kansas, $2,000.

3. That the Board instruct the Corresponding Secretary to raise money by making direct appeals to individuals and churches, and that the Board employ such other agents as may be necessary.

The discussion on the substitute was indulged in by Bros. Errett, O. A. Burgess, John I. Rogers.

The substitute, offered by Bro. Errett, was unanimously adopted.

Bro. Robert Graham moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, who shall take into considera-

tion all constitutional changes which may be necessary, and report to the Board.

After discussion the resolution was laid on the table.

Bro. Hobbs gave notice that he would move an amendment to Constitution.

(See Proposed Amendment on page 42.)

On motion the Convention adjourned.

Benediction by W. Rowzee, of Pennsylvania.

THURSDAY, 2 P. M.—THIRD DAY.

The Convention assembled at 2 P. M. for business.

The President read the 102d Psalm, and Bro. Hobbs led the Convention in prayer.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The time having arrived for the report from the Woman's Board of Missions, the President introduced to the audience Mrs. R. R. Sloan, of Ohio, who in turn presented Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin. Mrs. Goodwin then read an address on "The unemployed talent of the churches."

At the close of the address Mrs. Sloan introduced Miss Ida Hood, who read a poem prepared for the occasion by Marie Radcliffe Butler, who in consequence of sickness was not able to be present.

This was followed by an address, by Mrs. S. E. Pearre, on Foreign Missions.

Bro. Errett offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention extend to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions their recognition and hearty approval, assured that it opens a legitimate field of activity and usefulness, in which Christian women may be active and successful co-operants of ours in the great work of sending the gospel into all the world. We pledge ourselves to "help those women who propose to labor with us in the Lord."

After a brief speech by Bro. Errett, the resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

The Convention then proceeded with the business of the hour.

D. R. Lucas, from the Committee to which the report of the General Sunday-school Secretary was referred, reported as follows:

We, your Committee, to whom was referred the report of the General Sunday-school Secretary, would respectfully report that we have had the same under consideration, and submit the following recommendations and resolutions for the action of the Convention:

Resolved, That, as the Sunday-school work is a legitimate part of our missionary operations, the action of the General Board in the appointment of a General Secretary meets our cordial approval.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are tendered to Bro. F. M. Green for his interest and earnestness in this work, while laboring without promise of pecuniary pay or reward.

The following suggestions of the Secretary met the approval of the Committee and we submit them to the Convention, with the recommendation that they be approved by the Convention and govern the action of the General Board:

1. The office of General Sunday-school Secretary shall be a permanent feature of our organization.

2. In the present condition of our finances the General Convention shall furnish the necessary stationery, postage and printing for the general work, but beyond this shall not be held pecuniarily responsible for any of the other expenses of the Secretary.

3. Each State organization or body of Sunday-school workers desiring the special services of the General Sunday-school Secretary shall be responsible for the same pecuniarily.

4. The proposition for the creation of a special permanent fund, while in some respects may be desirable, is regarded by the Committee as impracticable, and as the Sunday-school work is a legitimate part of the missionary operations of the Church, the question of the appropriation of funds in that direction already belongs to, and may be safely intrusted to, the care and discretion of the General Board.

Respectfully submitted,

D. R. Lucas,
Wm. Baxter,
J. I. Rogers,
} *Committee.*

The report was taken up seriatim and unanimously adopted.

Enos Campbell, from the Committee on Place of Next Meeting, reported in favor of Louisville, Kentucky.

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of considering the place of our next General Convention, would respectfully report that, in accordance

with the request of the delegates from Kentucky, the city of Louisville, Kentucky, is recommended as the place of next meeting.

We would state that the delegate from Virginia urged the claims of the city of Richmond as the place for the next meeting, but waived his claim until the year 1876, at which time we presume a more general attendance of the members from the West might be expected. At his request we would earnestly recommend that the meeting of the year named be held in Richmond, Virginia.

E. CAMPBELL, L. H. JAMESON,
JAS. TRABUE, J. B. CARY,
W. L. HAYDEN, } *Committee.*

The report was adopted.

Bro. Errett, from the Centennial Committee, reported as follows:

The Committee appointed at your last annual meeting to arrange for the representation of the Disciples at the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, in 1876, beg leave to report:

That, in view of the failure on the part of the managers of that enterprise to obtain any Congressional appropriation, and the consequent uncertainty as to the international character of the proposed exhibition, we have been much delayed in our efforts to perfect the contemplated arrangements. It now seems well settled that the programme will be carried out, with or without the Congressional appropriation. We have therefore proceeded to act on the supposition that the Convention will approve the action had on this subject one year ago. It is not too late, however, to reverse that action, should you deem it best to do so, after hearing the statements as to cost, etc., to be submitted in this report.

We have agreed to submit to you the following recommendations:

1. That we adhere to our purpose to be represented at the proposed International Exhibition in Philadelphia.

2. That W. K. Pendleton be appointed to write that portion of the book, proposed to be published, relating to the designs and characteristics of this Reformation.

3. That Dr. R. Richardson be appointed to write the statement of the origin and growth of the Reformation.

4. That W. T. Moore be appointed to act as editor of said book, to receive and arrange its statistics, and to attend to its publication.

5. That the work of collecting and arranging the necessary materials in the following departments be intrusted to the persons named, as follows:

(1.) Schools and Colleges.—Enos Campbell.

(2.) Missionary Societies.—A. I. Hobbs.

(3.) Orphan Asylums, Educational Associations, and other charities.—Robert Graham.

(4.) Periodicals.—Isaac Errett.

(5.) Books and Tracts.—W. F. Black.

(6.) Sunday-schools.—F. M. Green.

(7.) Statistics as to Number of Members, Number of Churches, Ministers,

Students for the Ministry, Value of Church Property, etc.—Thos. Munnell.

(8.) Life-size Portraits of the Representative Men of the Past.

6. That Isaac Errett prepare a four-page tract on our principles; J. W. McGarvey a four-page tract on the proper method of studying the Scriptures; and T. Munnell a four-page tract on statistical information.

7. That W. L. Hayden be appointed agent to attend to all matters in Philadelphia necessary for the reception, arrangement and exhibition of the materials forwarded for the exhibition.

In the judgment of your Committee the cost of the preparations proposed, supposing that the proposed book will pay the cost of writing and publishing, will be not less than $2,500. If we proceed with the work, the Convention will find it necessary to provide for the payment of this sum within the next year. All of which is respectfully submitted,

ISAAC ERRETT, A. I. HOBBS,
ENOS CAMPBELL, W. F. BLACK,
ROBERT GRAHAM, W. L. HAYDEN, } *Committee.*

The report was discussed at length, by Errett, Pendleton, Burgess and others, and finally laid on the table.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the coming year.

On motion of O. A. Burgess, *three* Tellers were appointed to take charge of the ballot-box.

Nominations were then made for the various offices of President, Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor and Board of Managers.

R. M. Bishop courteously but positively declined the nomination or re-election to the office of President.

The following persons were appointed Tellers: O. A. Burgess, L. Southmayd and J. B. Cary.

Before the election was concluded, the Convention adjourned. Benediction by Joseph King.

THURSDAY, 7:30 P. M.—THIRD DAY.

The Convention was called together at 7:30 P. M.

The opening exercises were conducted by A. N. Gilbert.

The President then introduced J. H. McCullough, of Illinois, who read an essay on how to edify the churches in the absence of preaching.

Bro. J. Z. Taylor, of Springfield, Missouri, then made a brief speech.

On motion of Bro. Sloan the rules were suspended in so far as the further discussion of the above subject is concerned.

Bro. Challen, the representative of the pioneer preachers, addressed the Convention in their behalf.

Bro. Jameson, by request, sang a beautiful piece, entitled, "Be up and be doing," etc.

The time for voting was extended for a few minutes.

On motion of Bro. Moore the Board was instructed to purchase for gratuitous distribution 1,000 copies of the *Christian Standard*, containing President Pendleton's address.

Thomas Munnell read the report from the Louisville Bible School.

The financial part of the report was referred to the Auditor, and the report adopted.

To the General Missionary Board:—Dear Brethren: I herewith send you a report of the Louisville Bible School, for the last year. The average number of students in attendance was twelve, some having left and others came in before the close of the session. The course of studies were English grammar, arithmetic, geography, reading and writing, with lessons in the Old and New Testaments, morning and afternoon, with questions and criticisms on the lesson read, and lecture by the professor once each day on the lesson. In this way they went through the New Testament twice, except Revelation, which was only read, without criticisms; and went through the four books of Moses. In the literary course the first class went through introductory and practical grammar, Ray's arithmetic, as far as fractions, and through introductory geography. The second class went through the introductory studies; only some of them were not able to read when they entered the school. The progress of the entire school was greater in spelling, reading and writing than in any other studies, except the Bible, in which they have all done well. The school is opened by prayer by one of the students each day, when they are taught in what manner they should pray. Friday is set apart for practice in speaking, in which they are instructed in gestures and the use of the voice. Two are appointed to speak on given subjects, the others are voluntaries on subjects of their own choosing. We think they excel in this department. They study well *in* the school, under instructions, but they are not able to study out of school to any extent. The number of text-books received was about 120 volumes. Some have been misplaced and destroyed, and others donated, leaving at present on hand 120 volumes. We have in the library proper, 93 volumes, and 100 volumes of Sunday-school books, donated by a sister in St. Louis. They are all placed in a bookcase and locked up. We have fourteen students in attendance this year, and find great improvement in behavior and dignity. We found great difficulty in finding homes for

them last year, but this year it has not been so; they are somewhat acquainted in the city, and help each other to find homes. But still they are kept away from school too late in the forenoon, and required to leave school too early in the afternoon, which is a great disadvantage. And we need some sort of hospital arrangement, so that they have some place to stay while sick, which would cost abouf $2.50 per week. This year Bro. Dr. Owens offers his services free; and the city hospital dispensary furnishes medicine free of charge. Not so last year. I sent you a bill for medicine last year, and we had to pay board for some of them while they were out of homes. We have text-books enough, and more library books than time to read, but we need a map of Ancient Palestine for lectures, and some ancient history, say Gibbon's Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire.

The amount of Prof. Morse's salary last year.....	$750 00
Amount sent by Board and paid to him.....	500 00
Leaving due on last year's salary.....	$250 00
Amount paid since, by Bro. Grubbs, on their subscription,	18 50
Prof. Morse's salary, for last year, due this date.....	$231 50
I paid for incidental expenses last year, as per bill.....	$58 64
There is a bill to Owen & Sutton, for drugs, etc., unpaid...	5 60
Amount due Bridgeford & Co., for stoves, etc., " ...	18 50
Amount due Davison Bros. & Crump, for books, slates, etc., unpaid.....	12 80
	$95 54

Teacher's salary and this amount, making $845.54, was the entire expense of last year.

We unanimously recommend that Prof. Morse be paid $100 per month for his services this year, as he gives his entire time to the interest of the school. And we are satisfied that he is the right man in the place. We think we are fortunate in getting him. In order that everything might be carried on properly, we ought to have a small fund of money from which to pay the incidental expenses of the school, such as coal, etc. The account of Bridgeford & Co. was furnished by Bro. P. Galt Miller, a member of Floyd Street Church, and I have sent the account to Bro. Grubbs, to be paid and charged as part of their subscription to the school. I charged $50 of the amount paid by myself to Fourth Walnut Street Church. You will credit their subscription by that amount, and $8.65 will be due me.

The following is the amount due, to be paid, leaving out the account of Bridgeford & Co.:

Amount due to R. H. Wilson, balance on account.....	$8 65
" " Owen & Sutton, for drugs.....	5 60
" " Davison Bros. & Crump, for books.....	12 80
	$27 05
Amount due to Prof. Morse, for last year.....	231 50
Whole amount due for last year.....	$258 55

There is about one month due now for teacher's salary this year, and we shall have to buy fuel soon, so that we will need about $400. Our students could visit the neighboring towns and preach with profit, if they had expense money, which would be refunded by the people where they go; but they are generally very destitute and dependent. We think that two years will constitute a proper term in school; and we should grant certificates of graduation in our course to such that complete the course, and recommend them as competent to preach the word to others.

Respectfully yours,

R. H. WILSON,

President of Board of Local Managers of Louisville Bible School.

The above account, upon examination and comparison, I find correct.

B. W. WASSON, *Auditor.*

The Treasurer's report was presented and referred to the Auditor.

General Christian Missionary Convention in account with W. S. DICKINSON, *Treasurer.*

Balance in treasury at last report,.....	$251 48
Received during the year	5138 43
	$5389 91
Paid orders during year.....	5202 62
Balance in treasury to date.....	$187 29

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. DICKINSON, *Treasurer.*

At the suggestion of Bro. Hobbs, Bro. Mortimer made a few remarks.

Bro. E. D. Anderson offered a resolution that Bro. King's essay be published in our papers.

Bro. Moffett offered the following resolutions of thanks:

Resolved, That this Convention return thanks to the brethren and friends of Cincinnati for their hospitality during this meeting.

2. Also to the railroad and steamboat companies for courtesies to delegates, as also to the city press.

The Tellers reported the result of the ballot for officers as follows: President, Isaac Errett; Vice-Presidents, R. Milligan, R. Graham, Jas. Challen; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Munnell; Recording Secretaries, F. M. Green, J. C. Miller, I. B. Grubbs; Treasurer, D. W. Chase; Auditor, B. W. Wasson; Managers, A. I. Hobbs, M. H. Slosson, O. A.

Burgess, W. S. Dickinson, W. H. Lape, B. W. Wasson, Jas. Challen, H. S. Bosworth and R. R. Sloan.

A vote of thanks was, on motion of W. K. Pendleton, given to the retiring President, R. M. Bishop, for his long and efficient labors. The President responded in a few well-chosen remarks.

The Convention adjourned until 8:30 A. M., Friday.

Benediction by L. Southmayd.

Friday Morning.

Convention assembled at 8:30, and was opened by the reading of the Scriptures by Vice-President Milligan, and prayer by Bro. Smith. Minutes were read and approved. On motion of Bro. Bishop the report of the Board was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Burgess the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The people of Western Kansas and Nebraska, from various causes, have been placed in a state of fearful destitution and starvation; and,

Whereas, Our brotherhood are largely among those unfortunates, and the remaining brethren in those States are unable to give them any adequate aid; therefore,

Resolved, That, as representatives assembled in this Convention, we express our sympathy with those suffering brethren, and hereby pledge ourselves to aid them all in our power.

On motion of Bro. Hobbs it was moved and carried that the General Board be instructed to adopt measures at once to establish one or more Foreign Missions.

Bro. Lape presented the report of the Trustees of the Hymn Book, as follows:

The Trustees of the Hymn Book beg leave to make the following report:

Amount of royalty accrued since last report for benefit of Missionary Convention.....	$1305 06

EXPENDITURES.

April 15, 1874. Paid for insurance on stereotype plates..	70 00
May 15, 1874. Paid for repairing stereotype plates.....	21 00
Balance accrued to missionary fund.....	1214 06
	$1305 06

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. Bishop, O. A. Burgess,
C. H. Gould, J. B. Bowman,
W. H. Lape.

The report was referred to the Auditor.

Bro. Moore moved that the recommendations in Bro. McCollough's essay be taken up. Remarks were made by Bros. Graham, King, Moore, Lane, Moffett, Munnell, Jameson. Campbell, Cooley, McCollough, Burgess, Milligan.

Bro. Hayden offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the addresses of Sisters Goodwin and Pearre, and the poem of Sister Marie R. Butler, read by Miss Ida Hood, be requested for publication in our religious papers.

After a brief prayer meeting, the Convention adjourned to meet at Louisville in October, 1875.

F. M. GREEN,
J. W. MCGARVEY,
D. W. CHASE,
Secretaries.

R. M. BISHOP, *President*

RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Church at Allegheny City, Pa.	$25 00	Mary Stoner	$1 00
F. M. Kibbey	15 00	Church at Metamora, Ind.	4 70
Thomas Porter.	5 00	Indiana State Treasury	95 47
J. W. Lanham	5 00	Church at Detroit, per G. J. Ellis	15 00
A. Atwater	5 00	L. S. Brown	10 00
G. W. Snoddy	5 00	Ohio State Treasury	98 84
Church at Miami, Mo	6 00	J. A. Roberts	5 00
G. F. Hillman	10 00	Church at Frankfort, Ky., per B. B. Tyler	40 00
Ohio State Treasury	155 79	Church at Danbury, Conn	15 52
G. P. Peale	5 00	" " Wadsworth, Ohio,	3 56
J. Lobingier	2 50	L. E. Mace	5 00
R. L. Howe	20 00	Church at North Royalton	3 40
Mrs. Sarah P. Harrison	5 00	" " Ellsworth, Ill	2 20
Morris Beard	15 00	" " Du Quoin	5 00
A. B. Chamberlain	25 00	J. A. Mavity	10 00
W. T. Withers	25 00	Church at Painesville	2 25
B. W. Cole	25 00	A. I. Hobbs	20 00
Ovid Butler	100 00	Ohio State Treasury	43 32
B. A. Hinsdale	5 00	J. H. Garrison	5 00
Church at Hiram, Ohio	7 17	Church at Twin Grove, Ill	5 60
Mrs. Maria Jameson	20 00	Wm. Ireland	10 00
J. C. Irvin	16 75	Church at Grayville, Ill.	5 00
H. B. Taylor	2 00	" " Oregon, Mo	2 00
E. A. Lodge	15 00	William Polly	2 00
PlumSt.Church,Detroit,Mich.	60 00	J. T. Hawkins	5 00
Church at New Antioch, O	19 00	Church at Caseyville, Ky	5 00
Bosworth, Chase & Hall	100 00	" " Cyprus, Ky	7 82
Ladies'Society,N.Royalton,O.	5 00	" " Pottstown, Pa	10 00
Enos Campbell	15 00	" " Warren, O	23 90
J. W. Rogers	2 00	" " Painesville, O	7 50
G. T. Carpenter	5 00	" " Woodsfield, O	11 25
Joseph P. Pope	10 00	L. Odenweller	10 00
James Challen	5 00	Church at Center Village	5 00
J. H. Bauserman	5 00	" " Flower Creek	3 25
L. A. Thomas	5 00	Brethren at Millbury, Mich.	2 00
G. J. Gibbs	10 00	Church at Solon, O	6 00
Willie and Charlie Knight	1 00	" " Akron, O	13 77
Mrs. Lizzie Kirk	25	" " Charlotteville, Va.	5 00
" A. G. Moran	25	" " Butler; Richland Co., O	7 47
" M. Spears	1 00	Church at Plymouth, Ill	5 00
W. W. Dowling	12 50		
Peter Householder	3 00		
Henry Pond	5 00		

Church at Perryton, O.....	$2 60
" " Bloomington, Ill., per J. H. McCollough...	35 00
J. W. Ingram.....	5 00
R. H. Moss.....	$5 00
I. J. Moss.....	5 00
Church at Rappahannock, Va.	18 00
J. M. Tilford..... ..	1 00
Church at Danville..... ..	10 00
" " Milledgeville, Pa..	3 00
J. T. Evans, Clay City.....	5 00
" " " Indian Mission.....	5 00
Lou Paul, Danvers, Ill.....	3 00
J. W. Connor.....	15 00
Church at Flora, Ill.....	2 40
" " Woodbine, Iowa ...	5 00
W. L. Platts.....	10 00
Church at Newville, Ind.....	5 60
" " Hopkinsville, Ky..	10 00
" " Allegheny, Pa.....	63 00
E. S. Frazee.	10 00
F. A. Grant.....	2 00
J. A. Roberts.....	5 00
Church at Martinsville, Ind..	15 10
J. E. Goss.....	3 00
A Brother, Salvisi, Ky.....	1 00
Indiana State Treasury.....	60 00
Books sold by Geo. Owen.....	45 00
" " Levin Wood...	149 50
Ovid Butler.....	100 00
Ohio State Treasury.....	139 45
Charles W. Clark	5 00
Church at Concord, Ill.....	3 00
O. F. Lane.....	7 00
Sarah Bromwell.....	5 00
Church at Tedrow, O.....	1 05
" " Sullivan, O.....	2 00
" " Columbia, Mo.....	15 00
" " E. Smithfield, Pa.	10 00
G. C. Gamble...	1 00
Church at Des Moines.....	20 00
" " Vinton, Iowa.....	6 53
" " Danbury, Conn....	7 30
A. C. Corbin, Ontario, Iowa.	1 65
Church at Plymouth, Ill.....	5 00
B. A. Hinsdale.....	5 00
J. Laws	10 00
Church at Springfield, Ill.....	5 00
J. S. Withers.....	5 00
Lincoln Co., Ky., by S. H. King.....	6 00
W. S. Faut....	10 00
Wm. Grannis.	1 00
Walter Small.....	2 00
A. H. Wall.....	5 00
Church at Cato, N. Y.....	7 00
Unknown.....	2 00
J. M. Tilford.....	$4 00
Mrs. J. M. Land.....	50
Church at Bloomington, Ill. per J. H. McCollough....	15 00
Thos. Wylie.....	5 00
J. W. Wright.....	5 00
C. Turley.....	10 00
J. A. Critchfield.....	5 00
G. W. Reed.....	5 00
D. F. Wright.....	10 00
James Schrader.....	2 00
Mrs. M. Wright.....	5 00
Clark Jennings.....	5 00
W. T. Hughes.....	5 00
J. M. Hodgen.....	1 00
M. Crosley.....	1 00
E. C. Martin.....	1 00
Mrs. M. Mendenhall.....	2 00
Miss M. Constant.....	2 00
J. B. Allen.....	2 00
Church at Jacksonville.....	30 00
Sunday-school at Jacksonville	10 00
Church at Paris, Ky.....	50 00
Levi Prewett.....	5 00
Samuel Coleman.....	5 00
D. W. Parish.....	5 00
J. G. Kinnaird.....	5 00
W. W. Estill.....	5 00
Dr. J. S. Lane.....	10 00
Dr. S. W. Willis.....	5 00
Church at Decatur, Ill.....	7 76
Proceeds books sold by Wood	18 00
TrusteesChristian hymn book, per B., C. & H.....	350 00
T. J. Clark.....	5 00
R. J. Prewett.....	10 00
Mrs. A. J. Hatfield.....	3 00
Miss Alice Hatfield.....	1 00
Frank Hatfield.....	1 00
Indiana State Treasury.....	100 00
Church at Boundary Line, Ind.	12 75
J .W. Conner.....	10 00
William Irelan.....	20 00
Ohio State Treasury.....	105 00
Church at Catlin, Ill.....	10 45
" " Macomb, Ill.....	10 00
" " Atlanta, Ill.....	12 20
" " South Butler, N. Y.	6 50
" " Harrison, Ill., per J. G. Waggoner.....	25 00
N. S. Bastion, per R. Moffett..	5 00
Church at Mentor, O., per H. C. King.....	19 00
Church at Bellaire, O.....	10 00
D. H. Gary.....	10 00
Isaac Errett.....	50 00
F. M. Green.....	5 00
J. T. Calaway.....	5 00

Missouri State Convention....	$60 00
Mound St. Church, St. Louis	10 00
Geo. Goodnight.....	2 00
Church at Indianola.....	2 00
Robt. Perrine.....	3 00
Church at Givens, Ky.....	6 45
Iowa State Convention.....	18 28
R. H. Moss.....	10 00
Church at Pittsfield.....	10 00
Church at Washington.....	15 00
Nebraska State Convention...	10 00
G. W. Snoddy.....	5 00
B. K. Smith.....	5 00
Indiana State Treasury.....	30 50
L. L. Carpenter.....	11 60
Church at Kokomo.....	25 00
Indiana State Treasury	103 55
J. H. Bauserman.....	5 00
Church at Litchfield, Ill.....	5 70
" " Kansas, Ill.....	12 00
R. M. Merrick.....	10 00
Salem and Phillips Churches, per S. B. Teagarden.....	8 65
Mrs. Simeon Mills.....	20 00
Church at Hebron, Nebraska	2 00
M. L. Streator.....	10 00
1st Church, Philadelphia, Pa.	15 00
Church at Randolph, O.....	1 50
Miss Annie Barbour.....	5 00
Ira J. Chase.....	20 00
Church at Liberty, Pettis Co., Mo.....	3 00
Mrs. E. G. Gibbons.....	2 00
Jacob Lobingier.....	5 00
A mite from L. H.....	20
Mrs. J. Slade, Pittstown.....	20 00
Indianapolis, Ind.....	6 00
Church at Newburg, O.....	8 50
" " Suspension Bridge	1 00
Annual Meeting at Richville	10 00
Church at Buffalo, N. Y.....	6 00
" " Amsterdam, N. Y.	1 00
" " Solon, O.....	15 00
" " Bedford, O.....	4 30
" " Marlboro, O.....	8 72
" " New Baltimore, O.	1 71
" " Allegheny, Pa.....	50 00
" " Bloomington, Ill...	25 00
" " Wabash, Ind.....	20 00
G. F. Hillman.....	10 00
Mrs. G. F. Hillman.....	10 00
Church at Pompey, N. Y.....	24 50
James Campbell.....	5 00
Church at Peoria.....	3 18
Minerva Trobridge, Ill.....	5 00
Church at Jefferson St., Abingdon, Ill.....	12 50
Church at Mt. Vernon, O.....	$6 16
" " Ravenna, O.....	25 00
" " Eureka, Ill.....	40 00
" " Springfield, O.....	10 00
Thomas Porter.....	15 00
John B. Bowman.....	25 00
S. S. at Johnstown, Pa.....	2 00
R. L. Howe.....	20 00
E. L. Frazier.....	1 00
Dr. E. Williams.....	25 00
Church at Paris, Mo.....	5 00
" " PleasantGrove,Mo	3 00
" " Cato, N. Y.....	10 00
" " Greencastle, Ind...	15 00
" " Sullivan, O.....	3 00
" " Shelbyville, Ind...	1 80
William Irelan.....	20 00
Church at Worthington, Ind.	5 00
" " Monmouth, Ill....	10 00
" " Greensburg, Ind...	10 00
Mrs. Foley.....	1 00
Church at New Vienna, O...	6 20
" " Bethel, O.....	10 80
Central Church, Dayton, O...	10 00
Church at Bethpage, Va.....	10 00
J. G. Kegley.....	5 00
Church at Lima, O.....	10 00
Nettie Herman.....	5 00
Church Western Ave., Mattoon, Ill	8 00
Church at Columbia, Mo.....	12 00
" " Danville, Ind.....	15 00
" " Memphis, Tenn...	27 85
W. F. Black.....	20 00
Church at Delaware and Ohio Sts., Indianapolis.....	25 00
F. M. Kibbey.....	20 00
Indiana State Treasury.....	38 00
A Sister.....	5 00
J. W. Ingram.....	5 00
Isaac Errett.....	50 00
J. Z. Taylor.....	10 00
Mrs M. A. Hills.....	5 00
M. L. Streator.....	10 00
Mrs. S. A. Bromwell.....	10 00
Dr. W. A. Belding.....	10 00
R. Milligan.....	5 00
Church at Green, O.....	5 00
" " Auburn, N. Y.....	8 00
B. A. Hinsdale	15 00
H. A. Kerr.....	5 00
Ovid Butler.....	100 00
Church at Fourth and Walnut Sts., Louisville.....	50 00
Total.....	5138 43

SUMMARY.

Balance in treasury last report		$251 48	
Received during the year,		$5138 43	
			$5389 91
870	Order issued	Bible School	$75 00
871	" "	Thomas Munnell	200 00
872	" "	" "	50 00
873	" "	Bible School	75 00
874	" "	" "	75 00
875	" "	Miss. Mission	94 41
876	" "	Thomas Munnell	75 00
877	" "	N. S. Bastion	5 00
878	" "	Alabama Mission	25 00
879	" "	Miss. Mission	25 00
880	" "	Bible School	75 00
881	" "	" "	83 33
882	" "	Alabama Mission	50 00
883	" "	Bible School	75 00
884	" "	Thomas Munnell	159 17
885	" "	" "	200 00
886	" "	" "	140 83
887	" "	Miss. Mission	83 33
888	" "	" "	40 00
889	" "	Thomas Munnell	75 00
890	" "	Miss. Mission	16 50
891	" "	Bible School	75 00
892	" "	Alabama Mission	25 00
893	" "	Thomas Munnell	160 75
894	" "	Texas Mission	63 00
895	" "	Miss. Mission	149 50
896	" "	" "	28 50
897	" "	Thomas Munnell	100 00
898	" "	" "	150 00
899	" "	" "	350 00
900	" "	Miss. Mission	43 33
901	" "	" "	49 00
902	" "	" "	18 00
903	" "	Thomas Munnell	261 26
904	" "	" "	138 74
905	" "	Bible School	25 00
906	" "	Miss. Mission	25 00
907	" "	" "	25 00
908	" "	Bible School	25 00
909	" "	Alabama Mission	50 00
910	" "	Miss. Mission	100 00
911	" "	Thomas Munnell	376 98
912	" "	" "	112 27
913	" "	N. S. Bastion	51 80
914	" "	Expense account Cor. Secretary	445 60
915	" "	W. A. Belding	17 70
916	" "	Bible School	50 00
917	" "	Miss. Mission	253 50
Total paid out in orders			$5,202 62
Balance in treasury			$187 29

D. W. CHASE, *Recording Secretary.*

Summary of Money Raised by States.

Ohio	$19,206 61	Missouri	4,300 00
Kentucky	6,692 15	Iowa	7,454 00
Nebraska	550 00	Mississippi Mission	961 00
Indiana	23,480 00	Sisters of Rush Co., Ind.	100 00
Kansas	584 00	Sisters of Bourbon Co., Ky.	100 00
West Virginia	494 71	Walnut St. Ch., Louisville, Ky.	50 00
Pennsylvania	2,008 97	Chestnut St. Ch., "	50 00
Virginia	3,760 00	Rec. Secretary's Report	5,202 62
New York	1,549 15		
			$76,543 21
Included in the above, and also in Recording Secretary's Report			1,300 00
		Total	$75,243 21

Comparative Success of our General Organization. ***(See Christian Standard, November 28, 1874.)***

From the year 1870 to 1874 inclusive—the five years of our present plan—the amount disbursed through the General Treasury is set down above the line and that disbursed through other treasuries is put below, with the totals in another column opposite each year:

Date.	President.	Cor. Sec.	Money.		Additions Reported.
1850	Campbell.	Crane.	$2,496 79		
1851	"	Burnet.	991 66		
1854	"	"	4,701 34		
1856	"	"	405 75		
1857	"	Loos and Franklin	3,272 66		
1858	"	Errett.	7,228 86		
1859	"	"	8,616 66		155
1860	"	"	15,831 20		1544
1861	"	Burnet.	5,966 10		1871
1862	"	"	6,773 09		1265
1863	"	"	7,644 66		1364
1864	"	Johnson.	5,933 69		540
1865	"	Johnson & Burgess	8,762 22		
1866	Burnet.	Rogers.	10,001 18		1676
1867	Bishop.	Shackleford.	13,016 00		1267
1868	"	"	7,907 75		
1869	"	Munnell.	7,525 40	Totals.	770
1870	"	"	4,529 91 32,104 17	$36,694 08	3340
1871	"	"	4,308 15 44,577 55	48,922 49	6810
1872	"	"	2,801 04 51,800 30	54,601 36	6980
1873	"	"	4,158 89 91,517 79	95,676 68	9888
1874	"	"	5,172 28 68,557 00	73,729 28	5022

From the above statement we learn the following facts:

The whole amount of money raised by the A. C. M. Society in seventeen years before 1860 is $117,465.00.

Average amount annually in the States before the General Plan was adopted:

Ohio	$4,908 83
Kentucky	4,467 00
Indiana	4,687 90
Illinois	4,000 00
Missouri	3,000 00
Other States	5,000 00
Average of A. C. M. Society for seventeen years	6,909 70
Total	$32,973 43

It will be conceded, we think, that the estimates above made for the weaker and more irregular States is high compared with those that kept their accounts; and yet the A. C. M. Society and all the State Societies put together only raised a yearly average of $32,973.43.

Now the general organization has been in operation only five years and aggregates the sum of $309,623.89. This makes a yearly average of $61,924.78, which nearly doubles all that was ever done before.

THOS. MUNNELL, Cor. Sec.